The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Professor Huxley is fifty-one.

—Jack Frost is doing the watering places.

—A Philadelphia papers says the Centennial will close $3,000,000 in debt.

—The Corliss engine at the Centennial has been bought by a European firm.

—The Charleston "Swamp Angel" has been sold for old iron in Trenton, N. J.

—Spilkins is responsible for the suggestion that regattas are of Row-men origin.

—Joe Jefferson is making the Scottish Highlands echo with his calls for "Schneider."

—The improved tone of all the markets for assorted dry goods is still an uppermost feature.

—Theodore Thomas positively refuses to "hire a hall." He wants some one to do it for him.

—They say Washington is "deader than Julius Cæsar" since the adjournment of Congress.

—It was "Jersey day" at the Centennial yesterday, and ten thousand special tickets were sold.

—The Grangers at San Francisco estimate the surplus wheat this season at six hundred tons.

—Chicago thinks she won't have to borrow over a million and a half to go through the year with.

—A man has just died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, aged 114, who voted for General Washington in 1792.

—The widow of Daniel Webster is still living, at the age of eighty-five, with a relative near New York City.

—The "season" at Newport, it is said, has been more profitable for landlords than any one in several years past.

—The first bale of cotton of the season from North Carolina sold yesterday at Philadelphia at 12¾ cents per pound.

—The Danbury *News* thinks the sublimity of moral heroism is voluntarily to pick out the poorest ear of corn in the dish.

—It's strange, but nevertheless true, that not a single vacancy has occurred to date in the Centennial Committee of jurors on wines.

—And now the cocoons have cornered the market. The silk worms have struck. They have concluded that production does not pay.

—It is reported that, while Alfred Tennyson is a spiritualist, Mrs. Tennyson is not, and forbids all mention of the subject at her hearth.

—Mrs. Partington concurs in Bishop Whipple's pacific policy toward the Indians. She says she'd drive 'em right into it and drown 'em all.

—Now is a time when the prudent housewife begins to overhaul her Winter blankets, and *peter-familias* looks anxiously at the depleted coal bin.

—"She dresses as if she were the *avant courier* of a circus company," says the Chicago *Times* correspondent, of a California widow down at the Branch.

—President and Madame MacMahon were run away with the other day, and were saved by a prompt and active grocer, who jumped at the horses' heads.

—A company has been organized in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with a capital of $50,000 for the purpose of publishing books with the trade mark "Centennial."

—New Yorkers still quaff their Sunday evening beer at Gilmore's Garden, and as fast as one set of bartenders are taken in by the police another set replaces them.

—The passion for croquet is increasing in the rural mind. Two western New York girls, during the absence of mate-familias, sawed off the tops of their bed-posts for balls.

—The Swiss Government has in contemplation the abolition of the Jewish mode of killing animals, and the substition therefor of slaughtering by the bonterale or killing-mask.

—The Sultan begins to think of getting well, and, according to official report, one symptom appears to be that his is "becoming communicative, as he was in his youth."

—Doesn't the prohibition of the sale of rams to Indians coming at this late day strongly remind one of locking the stable door subsequent to the abstraction of the equine?

—The modest citizens of a certain town in Illinois propose to get up a subscription for the purpose of providing clothes for the nude figures in the art collection at Philadelphia.

—Professor Huxley is to study the nature of the peaceful clam with Professor Agassiz, at Newport. The great evolutionist is getting rapidly a-clam-ated to the ways of the country.

—Very neat and elegant are the paper collars that you can now buy with a picture of George Washington on each corner. Martha is supposed to be on behind sewing on the button.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—D. C. Flood, of Flood & O'Brien, San Francisco, is on his way East. He comes to establish a transfer office in New York for consolidated Virginia and California companies, for the convenience of brokers.

—We learn from our foreign advices that Salle Pasha and Eyoule, Pasha are marching on Alexinatz. Sally will come up, and eye-ouie Alec, at which time doors are to the venerable gentleman will pull down his blinds.

—The old grain crops in the elevators in Chicago are being forced out by the new ones. Vessels were chartered yesterday for about 1,000,000 bushels, mostly corn, all of which goes through by the Buffalo and New York route.

—This is cheek. Some bruiser has had the effrontery to apply to the Mayor of Batterville, Ohio, for permission to hold the Goss-Allen prize fight in his neighborhood, and offered $1,000 in front as a front seat if the privilege should be granted.

—A Saratoga letter-writer asks, in despairingtones, "Where are the men?" We don't know, dear, just where all of them are, but from our sanctum window we just now saw six of them file around behind the screen of a sample room over the way.—*Hawkeye.*

—Susan A. King, who came from the same town in Maine that Annie Louise Cary did, is now one of the most successful real estate operators in New York City. She boasts that when she first came to New York she often had not as much money as would pay her street-car fare.

—The centennials of four revolutionary battles are yet to come this year—the battle of Long Island, August 27; of Harlem Plains, September 16; of White Plains, October 28, all more or less disastrous to the patriots; and lastly the the successful battle of Trenton, December 27.

—The cry of "wolf" from the New Jersey vineyards is no false alarm this year. The rot has affected the grapes enough to diminish the crops fully two-thirds. Consumers must suffer for the lack of the fruit, and the producers will find their principal source of income sadly diminished.

—Cheering reports reach us of increasing activity in the print-cloth market, and manufacturers say that at present prices there is a small margin over the cost of production. This will be welcome intelligence to thousands of operatives in New England, who are dependent upon their industry for bread.

—The *Graphic* is getting positively erudite. Here it goes and discovers that the Sioux are said to have gotten their name from an old due-bill for $10 given by one of their chiefs to a man named Smith, whose names was abbreviated to S. The due-b ll thus read S. I. O. U. X. A good deal of Injun-uity in that.

—The Rev. Horatius Bonar, D. D., takes strong ground against the wearing of the cross as a matter of personal adornment. He considers that a Christian lady "whirling through a giddy waltz" with a cross on her neck or in her hair is trifling with that which is the emblem of the most solemn event in the history of mankind.

—Once in a while, from the depths of even the most depraved natures, there comes a welling up some reminder of a better past. Take, for instance, the case of the young man who, when arraigned recently in a Philadelphia Police Court for the larceny of a pair of trousers, still had the presence of mind to hand the Judge up his name carefully parted in the middle.

—A young Alleghenian disappeared from his home last spring and his parents heard nothing from him until yesterday, when he came home with a broken nose, four fingers frightfully out of shape, one ear partially gone, one eye missing, and a crutch under the right arm. At first his mother thought he was the victim of a nitro-glycerine explosion, but when he sank down into a chair and feelingly remarked: "Home base at last," she knew right away that he had been traveling with a professional base ball club, and charitably forbore questioning him.

—We lamented over the slight imports of Brazilian coffee into the ports of the United States, while European markets were stuffed with that delicate product. Now we have to chronicle just an opposite state of things; there will be joy in American kitchens and dining rooms, and coffee-pots will be busy preparing the Brazilian bean for our tables. From Rio Janeiro, during the week before last, 37,000 bags of coffee were shipped for our ports against 27,000 shipped to Europe, and from Santos 10,000 bags were shipped to America, against 11,000 to Europe.

Clouds of Grasshoppers.

OMAHA, August 24.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers have been flying southward the past two days. Great numbers alighted in this vicinity, but we can hear of no great damage. High north winds are prevailing.

FIRST EDITION.

THE SEASON AT SARATOGA.

The Landlords Rejoicing—The Current Gossip and Memoranda—Recent Arrivals and Their Appearance.

SARATOGA, August 22.—We have been watching moonlight nights now, says Mora of the Philadelphia *Times*, and the spell of romance is upon us, and the glare of the hall-room and the strains of dance music fail to allure the guests from the light of the stars and the summer breeze and the cold moonbeams. Flirtations would be in full blast were there any material for them, but the men are still shy of the girls. Yonder you will find them away down at the end of piazzas; they are in groups of three, four or half a dozen, puffing away and having a good, jolly, selfish time of it. The married men of course do not come to the front, because they would rather talk horse and politics with the rest of the club men than to endeavor for five minutes to entertain their own wives, and they cannot smoke among the ladies on the piazzas. The bachelors seem afraid to speak to a woman unless she is married, for fear she will imagine that they are going to propose. A worthy member of this order announced his intention last night of hunting up a wife because he loses his shirts and cuffs and handkerchiefs in the wash or some other way. Think of it, girls! he wants a wife to keep his wardrobe together. Noble destiny for woman! He has been scattering himself and his clothes through the world for forty years, and now he has almost determined to consolidate and take a wife. Another bachelor says he does not enjoy a conversation with a lady until she has reached the age of thirty-five. Women know nothing of life before that time, according to his notions. Alas! a woman has often drank too deeply at the fountain of worldly knowledge before she gains the grace and sparkle which fascinate the men of the world. Still another bachelor declares that he has been in lively pursuit of the dear creatures since he came to the Springs, and not one of them has said a soft thing to him; but he seemed totally unconscious of the compliment which he thereby paid the girls.

The Town Full of Guests.

Saratoga is gay and fascinating now. The hotels are crowded, and they must reap their harvest within the next ten days. We have all Congress let loose upon us now. Smith Ely, of New York, is loafing about the States, but he belongs to Congress Hall. He thought it a duty which he owed Brother Hathorn to stay at his hotel, even though their politics differed. The Congress is showing bachelors away at the top of the house for twenty-one dollars a week, but of course money is no object to Congressmen. By the way, they have a story out on friend Hathorn which does not agree with the shade of his politics. A colored man of respectability and means, who hails from your city, went down to take a drink at the Hathorn Spring, but he was refused the water, and told that he could go down below, where the servants drank; instead of doing this he went off to the next hotel in the Democratic John Morrissey's grounds, where he took his beverage with the rest of the Saratoga drinkers. Congress Hall is full, and they say that some of the gossips who summer at Saratoga are also there in their headquarters. The States and the Union are literally jammed, and that little band-box, the Clarendon, is compelled to crowd people. The atmosphere of the Clarendon is heavy with aristocracy. Its guests live in a world far apart from that of the ordinary visitor here. They hit in silent seclusion, and the young lad so fancy work and the old ladies knit, and thus the days go by. The Windsor, that is over the way from the Clarendon, is looking up, a good deal for a new hotel. It occupies the most delightful location at the Springs, commanding a fine view and having a free sweep of air.

The polo fever has at last reached Saratoga. We have had a game this week, but alas! we have not yet had young Bennett to play it. Apropos of this distinguished polo ist it is said that cards for his wedding will be out for the first of April.

More About the Habitues.

One of the finest standpoints from which to view the people who fill the hotels is the dining hall. Here you are certain of finding everybody of note, and every one is noted as they pass down the aisle to seat. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., does the honors at a table full of ladies. His sparse figure is slightly bent, and there is a little bald spot on his head, but a good deal of brains within. William H. Vanderbilt sits at a table with his wife and daughter. He is a man of massive figure and florid complexion. He ever order, all alone, perhaps chewing the end of sweet and bitter fancies—more likely bitter than sweet—sits our ex-Minister to the Court of St. James. At the first glance Robert C. Schenck seems to bear a resemblance to Grant, although not so handsome. Sultan Murad Halstead devotes himself to his dinner with the same vigor which he puts into his editorials. The spell of Saratoga fascination is upon him so strongly that he cannot go home, and *Commercial* interests give way to watering-place pleasures. Sam Bowles, from a table near the door, espies at every one who enters the room. Judge Bedford, of New York, sits with some ladies near the center of the room. A perfect picture he presents of a fashionable young dandy. His pride seems to centre in his dainty feet, which are as small as a woman's and a very small woman's at that, and they are always encased in the tiniest boot in which a man ever hobbled. Benj. H. Brewster is dining alone. His little ring is not with him. All day he is seen with his fair-haired boy by his side, and never was man more completely ruled than he is by this young tyrant. At the same table is a bridal party. The groom is nearly seventy, the bride is not over twenty-five. She seems pleased with her choice of an old husband with his millions. Over there sits Miss Kellogg in white muslin, with rose-colored ribbons and a white hat wreathed with flowers, and near by is the dark Italian face of Brignoli. From his tragic expression it is likely he is discussing Wagner's latest sensation. The hot-blooded, fiery Italian shivers at the crash of Wagner's music. He cannot listen to it longer than a few minutes; it gives him indigestion like eating onions does. The most striking figure in the dressing-hall is Count Johannes, with his curly locks and his frail melancholy smile. We will have a rare treat if the Count has brought his Hamlet along. There is the pleasing face of Mr. Kingsley, the proprietor of the Continental. There is a family who are just from Paris, and their toilets are the admiration and envy of Saratoga. There is little or no dressing for dinner in these days, as there used to be when the flowers of the South came, season after season, to Saratoga. Velvets and laces and silks used to adorn some of the most beautiful women in the land, for the North put on its best to such faces as used to come from the sunny South.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Jersey men's Day at the Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—This is Jerseymen's day at the Centennial. By an arrangement made by Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, and the State Centennial Commissioners, this day was set for a concerted visit by people from all parts of New Jersey to the Exposition. The local officials everywhere co-operated, and even the ministers of churches exerted themselves to rouse public interest, and the consequence was that thousands of people from across the Delaware poured into the city and thronged into the Centennial grounds. From an early hour this morning special and regular trains from all parts of the State have run into Camden, bearing immense crowds of visitors. On the arrival of the train containing Governor Bedle and party they were received by a committee reception appointed at a meeting of Jerseymen, now residents of Philadelphia. The party proceeded to the Exposition, escorted by a band, and were escorted inside the gates, where they were welcomed on the part of the reception committee, and also the United States and the New Jersey State Commissioners. After the arrival inside the visitors formed in procession and marched to Judges Hall, where an address was delivered by Hon. Abraham Browning, of Camden. Formalities also took place at the New Jersey State building, and the crowd dispersed to see the Centennial sights. The city was handsomely decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

Arrival of French Workmen.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Fifty-one workmen from Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Lyons and other cities of France, sent by the French Government to visit the Exposition in Philadelphia and study the improvements which are making in the different trades that they represent, have arrived.

Railway Collision in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., August 24.—By a collision on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, between a mail and a freight train, the engines were wrecked and several passengers injured—one, Mrs. Langley, probably fatally.

A New Railroad.

MILFORD, Pa., August 24.—Ground was broken to-day at Matamoras, Pa., for the Lehigh & Eastern Railroad, which is to extend one hundred miles and connect with the Erie road at Port Jervis. The road is to be completed by April 1, 1877.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Fast Trotting at Poughkeepsie—Noted Horses in the Free for All Race—Goldsmith Maid Wins in 2:16¼, 2:18¼ and 2:20.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 24.—The postponed race of yesterday for the 2:29 class was won by Mattie, with Trio close second and Planter eight lengths behind. Time, 2:24¼.

In the postponed 2:22 race Adelaide won the sixth heat in 2:24½, Sensation second, Slowgo third. The seventh heat was taken by Slowgo in 2:24¼, Adelaide second, Sensation third. The eighth heat and race was won by Slowgo in 2:25½, Adelaide second, Sensation third.

About 12,000 persons attended the afternoon races. In the first race, 2:32 class, there were seven starters. Thorndale was the favorite. Summary—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:32; to the first $1,000, second $500; third $300, and fourth $200. Thorndale, 1, 1, 1; Frank, 2, 2 2; Bigfellow, 3, 3, 4; Dan Bryant, 4, 4, 3; Chauncey M. Beadle, distanced; Judge, distanced; William H, distanced. Time 2:23¼, 2:24¼, 2:23¼.

The next contest was a free for all, the starters being Goldsmith Maid, Smuggler, Judge Fullerton, Lula and Bodine. The Maid sold at the rate of two to one against the field. The appearance of all the horses was a signal for cheering. In the first heat the Maid had the pole, Smuggler second, Fullerton third, Bodine fourth, and Lula outside. There were eleven scores, and they got away, the Maid leading round the turn, Smuggler second, Bodine third, Fullerton fourth, Lula breaking going to the quarter. The Maid dashed right away from all of them, Smuggler and Fullerton both breaking. At the quarter the Maid was four lengths ahead of Bodine, he twenty lengths ahead of Smuggler, and he ten lengths ahead of Fullerton. Going down the back stretch Lula again broke badly. The Maid passed the half mile ten lengths in advance of Bodine, who was twenty lengths ahead of Lula, she twenty lengths ahead of Smuggler, and he five lengths ahead of Fullerton. At the three-fourths the Maid was twenty-five lengths ahead of Bodine. The Maid came down the home stretch like lightning, going under the wire twenty lengths ahead of Bodine, and distancing Lula, Smuggler and Fullerton, in 2:16¼.

In the second heat Bodine had two lengths the best of the start, and held it going round the turn, the Maid making two of her peculiar breaks between the turn and quarter, and at the latter place Bodine was a length ahead. On the back stretch the Maid closed the gap, and they passed the half mile neck and neck. Between the half and three-quarter pole the Maid shipped, and when Schurz had in front. Bodine, however, hung on her wheel, the Maid breaking just a little, and they shot past the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home stretch the Maid broke, and it really seemed as if Bodine would win the heat, but the Maid made a tremendous effort, and when she (Schurz) had passed her antagonist, and won the heat by two lengths, in 2:18¼, while cheers greeted her.

In the third heat they got the word evenly, the Maid leading round the turn and breaking, but shooting away from Bodine. She was three lengths ahead at the quarter, broke and lost two of them, held the length ahead at the three-fourths, and came in an easy winner of the heat and race by eight lengths. Time 2:20.

Summary—purse $4,000, open to all; first $2,000, second $1,000, third $600, and fourth $400. Goldsmith Maid, 1, 1, 1; Bodine, 2, 2, 2; Smuggler, distanced; Lula, distanced; Fullerton, distanced. Time—first heat: quarter, 35; one-half, 1:07¼; mile, 2:16¼; second heat 37, 1:10, 2:18½; third heat, 35½, 1:09½, 2:20.

LONDON, August 24.—The great Yorkshire stakes at the York meeting was won by Coltness, Sailor second and Lockhart third.

THE DEAD SPEAKER.

The Body Lying in State in New Albany—Thousands of People Taking a Last Look at the Remains—The Funeral to Take Place To day.

NEW ALBANY, August 24.—From an early hour this morning till five o'clock in the afternoon a constant stream of people was passing through the corridors of the court house, where the remains of the late Speaker Kerr were lying in state. From the eyes of many of the visitors silent tears stole down their cheeks as they gazed on the form of the dead statesman, a man who they loved and honored with ardent devotedness, and whose virtues were recognized by all. Choice flowers were strewn in profusion around the coffin. Upon the catafalaique a wreath of immortelles and a wreath prepared by the hands of Mrs. W. S. Culbertson are among the floral decorations. The face of the remains bear evidence of the intense suffering through which Mr. Kerr passed during his illness and up to the hour of his death. Were it not for the death like appearance of the forehead, and the knowledge that it was his body, but few of his friends would recognize the remains. At 8:30 to-night the casket was closed and placed in a hearse, and taken to the family residence, under an escort of committees from various civic societies of the city. A detail of Masons and Odd Fellows, of both which organizations Mr. Kerr was a member, form a guard of honor to the remains, and will watch over them to the hour of the funeral.

The funeral to-morrow will be one of the largest ever known in this section of the country. Every society in the city, with several others from surrounding cities, will be in the procession, which will move from the family residence at four o'clock. All of President Ferry, who accompanied the remains from Washington, fears that he will be unable to remain and attend the funeral, as he is necessarily compelled to be in Michigan on Saturday. He is a guest of Mr. W. D. Culbertson, and many citizens have called on him to pay their respects. Senator McDonald is also here, and will remain till after the funeral of Mr. Kerr. Gov. Hendricks, the State officers and a large number of citizens from various parts of the State will be here to-night, remaining till the obsequies are over. The city hall, court house and a number of private residences are draped in mourning, and at 9 o'clock to-morrow all business houses in the city will be closed, and remain so till after the procession passes out to the cemetery.

MORE MOLLIE MAGUIREISM.

John Butler Threatened and His Wife Insulted for Getting Pat to Tell the Truth.

SHENANDOAH, August 22.—New and peculiar phases of Mollie Maguireism were developed this afternoon, resulting from the testimony of Pat Butler. The trial the other day developed about the same spirit as that shown in the civil war, when father warred against son and son against mother, sister against sister-in-law. Before 'Squire Dengler John F. Butler, of Deane's Patch, a brother of Patrick Butler, brought suit against his father and mother on the ground that Michael Butler, his father, used threats that he ought to be "shot;" that James Butler, his brother, threatened to shoot him, and that his mother had not only threatened his wife, but had used the vilest language, beside expressing a desire to shoot her son, the complainant. The scene in the 'Squire's office was very affecting, as all the family were present. The complainant testified that he had been obliged to sleep dressed so that he could be ready at any time to protect himself. His house has had to be guarded by parties from Shenandoah and other places. "I did not care so much for this even, but my wife was insulted and threatened while I was absent. My folks have run to me through her intercession that I got my brother to tell the truth. Father threatened me near the jail at Pottsville, saying that I ought to be shot. Mother said that she wanted to shoot me herself, and then called my wife the foulest names. Besides, mother wanted the Mollies to escape and warned them." The father and mother and sisters set up a cry and would not secure any bail at first, but finally were made to understand that the son was in earnest, and after obtaining bail to keep the peace were allowed to go home, after a narrow escape from going to prison at Pottsville under evidence of their own son.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Connecticut Prohibitionists.

NEW HAVEN, August 24.—The prohibition party of this State has nominated the following State ticket. For Governor, Joseph Cummins, D. D., late President of Wesleyan University; Lieutenant-Governor, Rogers; Secretary of State, L. P. Cowles; Comptroller, John A. Rockwell; Treasurer, M. A. Dean. Presidential electors were also nominated. The resolutions condemn both the great parties, demand that the whisky ring be broken up, and that faithful officers who are reforming abuses be not displaced.

Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—An unofficial report that G. A. Finklenberg had withdrawn his declination as a candidate for Governor of this State, and accepted the nomination of the recent Republican Convention, proves to have been true. He formally accepted the nomination to-day, and will enter upon the canvass of the State as soon as business engagements will permit.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

THE TURKO-SERVIAN WAR.

Desperate Fighting Around Alexinatz.

Hostilities Commenced in Crete.

The King of Dahomey Threatens to Massacre Europeans.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, August 24.—Servia's delay in accepting the good offices offered by all the powers at England's initiative is occasioned by the remonstrances of Montenegro, who fears being exposed to the whole force of Turkey in the event of Servia concluding a separate peace. A compromise has consequently been arranged, in accordance with which Servia makes one more effort, in which Montenegro will co-operate. This explains the sudden march of the Prince of Montenegro towards Kolasdju, where he will unite with the forces under his brother-in-law, Vukonjos, with the intention of attacking the Turks about Sienetiza, in conjunction with a Servian force in the same neighborhood.

BERLIN, August 24.—Servians speak of the bombardment of the works about Alexinatz. This is supposed to show that they have been driven behind their fortifications.

BELGRADE, August 24.—An official dispatch, recounting Tuesday's fighting, says both sides maintain their position. The Turks have received reinforcements to the number of 50,000. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that the Turks had abandoned Saitschar, in order to concentrate all their forces for an attack on Alexinatz.

ALEXINATZ, August 24.—All civilians have been ordered to quit Alexinatz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24. — The French and German Ambassadors have informed the Porte that their Governments are satisfied with the reparation made by the Turkish Government for the Salonica outrage.

The Porte has refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war. Meanwhile intercourse in Crete is at a stand-still, and the Judges refuse to sit.

BELGRADE, August 24.—The Turks yesterday made three desperate attacks on the Servian positions at Alexinatz, and some of the Servian battalions lost more than a quarter of their strength. Several Russian officers were killed. The Turks advanced bravely, being exposed to a cross fire of artillery from the intrenchments. General Tchernayeff, who commanded the Servians in person, succeeded in repulsing the Turks on each occasion. The Turks renewed the attack early this morning, were repulsed along the whole line, and fell back two kilometres. General Tchernayeff is understood to have decided on the advisability of a fall back on Deligrad. Cuprija, on the Morava river, has also been fortified as a third line of defense. If General Tchernayeff is obliged to retire in advance on Nissa, in the direction of which the Servian General Uarvatovich is now advancing. General Tchernayeff telegraphs Prince Milan as follows: "Our affairs are not progressing badly. The Turks have evacuated the line of the Timok, but still occupy Saitschar."

LONDON, August 25.—A special from Alexinatz says Gen. Tchernayeff attacked Ali Saib at noon Wednesday with twenty Servian battalions, with two batteries of artillery, passed through the valley leading northeast of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters. The movement was discovered by the Turks, who went to meet the columns. The Turks held their ground, although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of the Turks were heavy. Nearly six of their officers were killed or wounded. The Servians fought under the shelter of a forest, but at 6 in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss was 1,000 killed and wounded.

BELGRADE, August 24.—Servian bulletins announce a cessation of hostilities at Alexinatz, after the retreat of the Turks, this morning.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs as follows: Despite the flaming accounts of battles around Alexinatz, I understand on good authority that the fighting there is merely outpost affairs. The Turks are steadily advancing, but Alexinatz can only be taken with immense loss.

LONDON, August 25.—A dispatch from Belgrade says a body of Turks are marching on Leskovatz, and there is consequently a gloomy outlook for the miners. The operators and dealers are now anxiously awaiting the result of the auction sale of half a million tons of anthracite at New York next Thursday. It is predicted by many that the bulk of this will have to be bid in by the companies selling themselves, inasmuch as speculators are not expected to buy at a figure which may prove ruinous through the sale of an additional half million tons at a less one.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Co. issued a notice to-day that all of their outstanding contracts for coal may be annulled at the option of the purchaser, thus giving all dealers an opportunity to buy on the same footing.

An informal meeting of the Coal Exchange was held to-day, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gowan and ascertain the line of policy he means to adopt. No action was taken in addition to this, except that it was decided to call a general meeting of the Exchange on Wednesday, August 30. Orders were sent out to-day to stop work at additional collieries, and it is quite probable that by Saturday there will be a large suspension of production.

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The Troubles in British Columbia.

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FRANCE.

LONDON, August 24.—A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: I have reason to know that shortly before the prorogation of the Chambers a serious proposition for a Russian alliance, with the prospective restoration of Alsace and Lorraine as a bait, was completely frustrated by the resolute attitude of the Republican leaders.

PARIS, August 24.—The editor of the *Droits De L'Homme* was convicted in the Correctional Tribunal yesterday of libelling the Chamber of Deputies, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $600.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Financier* says the liabilities of the large iron making concern in the Cleveland district, about which much anxiety has lately been felt, are £1,000,000 sterling. The partners, however, have prepared a statement, according to which the assets show a surplus. A preliminary meeting of creditors determined to continue the works as a joint stock concern, as in the case of Vaughan & Co. Another large company in the same district is also embarrassed.

ITALY.

ROME, August 24.—A convocation of Cardinals is now sitting to ascertain the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in the system of electing Popes, so that electors may exercise full liberty when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to the present Pope.

PARIS, August 24.—News from Rome received yesterday gives no hope of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 24.—Further reinforcements will be dispatched to Cuba at the end of September.

LONDON, August 24.—A telegram from Madrid announces that a royal decree has been issued ordering the coinage of gold pieces of twenty-five pesetas; also of silver pieces of various denominations.

AFRICA.

LONDON, August 24.—Advices received from Cape Coast Castle, dated August 2, state that the King of Dahomey has confined all Europeans at Whydat in their houses, and threatens to massacre them.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 24.—The *Morgens Post* says the Prince Imperial of Austria will start next Autumn on a two years' tour through Europe and America.

The Fire Record.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 24.—A Parkersburg dispatch says the warehouse and paint shop of the Marietta Chair Company was destroyed by fire last night. The factory building was badly damaged. It is supposed to have been incendiary. The loss is about $25,000. Two other alarms from different quarters sounded at the same time. Two men were arrested.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, Railroad street, near 28th street, on TUESDAY, September the 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

H. W. HORNTRAEGER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1875. 173

LOANS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated with the INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia, upon application to

WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SCHURZ ON THE STUMP.

Large Mass Meeting in Cleveland—Addresses by Gen. Garfield and Carl Schurz.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this city tonight with a very large meeting. The Hayes clubs were out in full force with torches and bands of music, forming one of the largest street processions ever seen in this city. A large out door meeting was held at Monumental Park, which was addressed by Gen. J. A. Garfield who spoke for an hour and a half—his speech being enthusiastically received. Carl Schurz spoke to a crowded house of Germans in the Globe Theatre. He discussed the financial question principally, and went over the record of the Democratic party in that particular, showing the utter inconsistency of the leaders in their utterances on the question. He said he saw in the Republican party the only means to save the country from ruin. He was opposed to the inflationists. He had fought them last fall, when he supported Governor Hayes, and he proposed fighting them now. He believed the natural instinct of every German was for honest money. The fluctuations in the value of money was the principal cause of the present panic. The common welfare demanded specie resumption at the earliest date possible. Last year the Democrats everywhere were for soft money; now they declare themselves the prophets of hard money. Their conversion was too suspicious. Their platform confirmed these suspicions. Their record showed they had opposed resumption in every conceivable way. They even favored repudiation. Their conversion to hard money must have occurred at their Convention. The Convention did favor resumption, but it spoke only in general terms of a "reasonable system." What this reasonable system was is yet a mystery. Their platform was like the Patent Medicine which was recommended to cure all diseases. It was a humbug. These phrases of "returning prosperity by setting the wheels of industry in motion," were glibly used by Bill Allen and Sam Carey last year, but there never was any practicable method outlined. The Democratic party promised to bring about resumption, and yet repealed the resumption clause. If a man gave his note to pay a sum at a cert

Y GAZETTE.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40¾f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111.

THE marines in the Government service are anxious to be employed against the Indians, and have so applied. The President will probably issue an order detailing them for the service.

THE New York press is quite unanimous in the conclusion that the nomination of Ex-Governor MORGAN is the best that could have been made under the circumstances, and all except the *World* predict success for it. The Democrats will soon show their hand in a double capacity,—that of making a competing nomination, and settling Tammany Hall difficulties.

THE break in the anthracite coal combination is attended by fears which will not be removed till the great sale on Tuesday next. The mines are not being worked, and the miners are not idle. It is reported that the strong companies intend, if possible, to break the weaker dealers, and so control the trade. There is a promise of a fearful struggle among the operators, the end of which no one can foretell

THE *Post* thinks the Democratic journals are engaged in the work of Reform, and have no time to lie about HAYES and WHEELER. We are glad to receive this explanation. We have thought for fifteen years past that there was not an institution in the country that needed reform so badly as the Democratic press, unless it might be the Democratic party. We are grateful to know that the good work of reform has begun. The *Post* so declares.

THE Exposition was visited a day or two since by six Prussians,—the first instalment of the foreign element visiting the country that may be expected to attempt to estimate Pittsburgh industries through the display at the Exposition. They were surprised that our iron manufactures did not make a more extensive exhibit, and remarked the lack of enterprise among our business houses in not availing themselves more largely of the opportunity to get their goods, in large quantities, before the visiting strangers in the country. It is now quite certain that many foreigners will visit the Pittsburgh Exposition.

WE hear, privately, that our Prohibition friends are planning an active canvass in behalf of their candidates, and will use drums and trumpets, as usual, in heralding their cause. We regret that they should deem it necessary to break out this Presidential year, when party lines will be so closely drawn as to entirely hold the adherents of the two great organizations up to their duty. The votes obtainable will not serve to gratify the vanity that aspires after a good vote, and hence will react on the general standing and strength of the cause. Were the temperance cause judiciously managed, it would speedily triumph; but radicalized and embittered, and made narrow and selfish, it will wait till broader and more liberal views are brought to its support.

THE New York *Sun* and *World* are engaged in a somewhat positive discussion relative to the propriety of a young lady receiving a kiss from a young gentleman who merely attends her in a walk, but is not a betrothed lover. The *Sun* is against, the *World* for the kissing. If allowed to enter into this delicate controversy we may frankly say that there are two sides, as well as lips, to this question. Granted that there many forms of kisses, harmless as well as harmful, it is a generally-accepted social rule that no young lady has a right to receive or permit a liberty from a gentleman not a relative which she would not acknowledge in the light of day, and in the presence of the world. An accepted lover may, of course, kiss his fiancee, but even then a strict sense of delicacy will deter a virtuous young woman from receiving more than a moderate share of these seals of affection. Engagements in these modern days, like marriages, very often end in smoke, and a husband always feels more contented if he knows or blieves that his wife has not been prodigal of these favors to half a dozen fellows before him. On the whole, therefore, we agree with the *Sun* in this matter.

THE *Post* and other Democratic papers seek to make the impression that the many charges against the reputations of TILDEN and HENDRICKS are campaign falsities. Unfortunately for this, the evidence is of a kind that cannot be put aside,—either sworn statements, or of a documentary record. It is found by searching the records at Washington that HENDRICKS' mule claim was a clear, purposeful, and deliberate fraud on the Government, urged through by HENDRICKS in the name of another, but for his own benefit. The Chicago *Tribune* unearths a swindle, perpetrated by TILDEN and company in Indiana. It is the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, in behalf of which $600,000 of stock was subscribed by the people and towns along its line. It then fell into TILDEN'S hands, who formed a Credit Mobilier under the name of the Continental Improvement Company, which issued $1,800,000 bonds on this road, and then leased it to the Pennsylvania Company for ninety-nine years, wiping out by this process, the $600,000 of stock. A railroad wrecker bids fair to be understood, and the companion of JOHN MORRISSEY will not answer for the White House.

THE New York *Tribune* has compiled a table showing the reduction in the wages of men and women since 1874, and the reduction in the cost of living during the same period. The table shows the rates of wages paid to men in over fifty trades and to women in a large number; and that in the former class the reduction has been from 10 to 20 per cent., and in women's wages from 25 to 35 per cent. Even in that class of female operatives known as "help," and which have hitherto been able to command undiminished wages, a considerable reduction has taken place. This is largely due to the fact that families generally have reduced the number employed, thereby increasing the number seeking work. The wages of this class in New York have declined from $14 to $18 per month to $10 to $12 per month. The paper from which we take this statement, however, shows that those who have been able to maintain regular employment are doing better even on the reduced wages than at the higher rates in 1870. There has been even a greater reduction in the cost of living, giving to the wages of 1876 a greater purchasing power than the larger wages of 1872. The severity of the hard times falls on those who are wholly unemployed. In the face of these facts, trade union organizations are practically useless, as it is less a question of price than of work at all.

NEW YORK IN THE CANVASS.

The Republicans of New York have done well. The causes of difference which existed in the Republican party in that State have been put aside, and possibly, in view of some phases of difficulty the best attainable nomination has been made. We favored WILLIAM M. EVARTS, but the element which favored MR. CORNELL,—the Custom House party, was hostile to EVARTS, because those who had fought them supported him. Without intending it, or having done anything to cause it, he had become the head of a faction, and his nomination would have endangered the party, through the probable hostility of this faction. CORNELL was weak, as being the representative of the Custom House party, and hence it was important that he should be put aside. The selection of Ex-Governor MORGAN exactly meets the situation. He is not objectionable to either faction, is free from personal taint, is unconnected with cliques and rings, and stands with a noble war record, and a character that is pure and untarnished. It follows naturally that all Republicans in the Empire State will rally around him, and, we think that the State will be carried by the Republican party in November. The State, on a fair vote, is Republican, and we fancy our people in that State will be sharp enough, this year, to see that fair play is had. New York city has heretofore been the corruption ground of the Democratic party, but this year there is, as yet, a break in Tammany which rather disorganizes the machinery of corruption. If our cause is shrewdly managed, we should go out of New York, not seriously beaten,—and have the State by from 30,000 to 50,000 majority.

Governor MORGAN is personally popular in New York. He has led his party to victory before, and has the strength to do it again. The Presidential contest will be in his favor, despite the fact that TILDEN is of that State. It is evident that there is a revolution of sentiment against him, and that Tammany is far from giving him its undivided support. The KELLY faction is far from being reconciled, and the coercive measures employed by MORRISSEY to force them into the party ranks are not relished, thus far. It is dangerous, however, to count on this disaffection continuing to the end. In some way, a peace will be patched up, in all probability, and the factions of Tammany will work together, in the interest of one common destiny of plunder. With all this the Republicans can have nothing to do, unless by some strange chance they are able to hold the KELLY faction aloof from the Morrisseyites. It is rarely the case that such things can be done. It was wise, therefore, to lift the Republican party, in that State, up to a level that would claim the votes of all the best element in the State, leaving Tammany, if it harmonizes, to go after the low and vile. The value of Governor MORGAN'S nomination is that it does just this work.

THE DANGER BEFORE US.

We are sufficiently interested in the safe outcome of the freight discrimination agitation to regret, deeply, and almost bitterly, the struggle of rival interests, developed by two competing lines of projected railroad. Both, as we understand it, aim at the same point, and have, professedly, the same object. One is under the patronage of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the inside history and relations of the other we do not profess to perfectly understand. It may have secret plans and purposes that are selfish and dangerous, for all we know. It professes, as we understand it, to intend to form connections with the Atlantic & Great Western, the Lake Shore, and through it with the New York Central. It was a wise outcome of the embittered and undignified debate, that a committee of seven should be appointed, to thoroughly investigate all the questions that pertain to the two roads. The first committee of five, as we understood it, had that exact object in view, and while not opposing any other enterprise, favored the Northwestern road, on the idea that it was on a better basis than the other, more forward in work, and more perfectly free from entanglements with other roads. How far the committee inquired into the plans and relations of other roads we do not know, but such is their report. We strongly suspect that the new committee will be in the interest of the Lake Erie road, chiefly because the putting aside of the report of one committee and ordering another committee looks that way. We do not for a moment believe that the Chairman of the meeting will act unfairly, but such, naturally, will be the character of the committee.

While we will not attempt to prejudge the report of the committee, we suggest that if a war is to be developed over these rival lines, the whole subject should be separated from the freight discrimination question. Let there be a free field and fair fight for both roads, and let the remedy of our discrimination troubles be sought in other ways. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is not free from complicity in this matter of oppressing our business interests. It will be remembered that MR. GARRETT promised, in his speech at the banquet, on the opening of the through line here, to give us low freights in competition with the Pennsylvania road. How has he kept that promise? He has been in an oil combination with the Pennsylvania road, by which all the plans and policies of the latter road have been given effect; and this combination is only broken, now that he comes forward to ask our aid in extending his lines westward. He made a combination that turned our flour men over to the tender mercies of the Fort Wayne road, receiving for that item of direct discrimination, a certain proportion of the cattle traffic. Since the absorption of the Connellsville road, the freight on coke has been put up till the Pennsylvania road is the most liberal with our coke dealers. In view of these undeniable facts, we submit that we need to hesitate about turning this whole freight discrimination business over to a corporation that has not met the promises it once before solemnly made. On the other hand, it is a very serious question whether an independent line can be secured against purchase. We have enough examples of such things having been done to have our eyes wide open in that direction. And because of these difficulties the whole subject needs to be carefully examined, and this in the light of all attainable facts.

But we warn our people against absolutely resting their hopes on either of these proposed lines of railroad. It can be readily seen that there are many uncertainties in them. We think they should be encouraged, and the one that proves the most feasible should be built. The $2,500,000 either of them will cost will be the best investment our business men ever made, provided they are kept free from other entanglements, and are run in the interest of this city. Competition is the most peaceful and perfect solution of the discrimination trouble. But we are free to say that until our business men combine and develop enough nerve to stand up before the existing monopolies and compel them to answer in the courts for their clear and undoubted violations of law, there is little hope of any form of relief. It is the wildest of vagaries to imagine that Congress will help them out. There is an element of uncertainty in the building of new lines; but were the proper effort made to enforce the law, the result would neither be doubtful nor long delayed.

The truth is, this freight discrimination interest is a broader and more extensive battle than has been imagined. It involves the whole policy of railroad management. We do not imagine that personal and selfish motives govern this question, so far as railroad officials are concerned. No doubt there are instances where a selfish and wrong advantage is taken of the system, but the system is too broad and comprehensive to be thus accounted for. It rests upon the theory that non-conflicting points must pay the losses to competing points. If, in transporting freight from Philadelphia to Chicago, the railroad loses, some non-competing point between must make up the difference. The railroad is after a certain return, and must have it. All, or nearly all, roads do this. The Pennsylvania road is not exceptional in doing it; but it presses on Pittsburgh with exceptional severity, because of the extent of its manufacturing industries. This is what is to be remedied,—the whole system of freight charges; and until our people realize that two-penny expedients are of little consequence, and that they must grapple with the whole question, they will be defeated and laughed at.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE cry of anti-resumption is immensely louder in the Democratic ranks than the cry of reform.

THE nomination of Morgan in New York meets with the unqualified approval of the Republican and Liberal press.

NOT a single flaw has been found yet in Governor Hayes' record. That fact makes a first-class campaign document by itself.

THE young Republicans of Maine are organizing "Brother Jonathan" campaign clubs in all the principal cities and towns.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in quoting the expression, "Hayes is a good man," adds the hearty comment, "Undoubtedly he is."

THE Republicans who complain about "machine" politics, and never go near the "machine" themselves, will have only themselves to blame if it doesn't run to their satisfaction.

TILDEN has been examined by a phrenologist, who says "that as a writer and speaker his statements would have the appearance of plausibility and truth." That's the kind of a man Tilden is.

FUNNY, wasn't it, that Uncle Psalmmy went up on the train with the Republican delegates to Saratoga. If listeners never hear any good of themselves, how his ears must have been regaled during his trip!

THERE appears to be no necessity for troops in the South. The Democrats are all well armed, and so far seem to have been successful in breaking up obnoxious gatherings of blood-thirsty Republicans.

IF S. Jones can explain away this apparent discrepancy between his sworn revenue returns for 1862 and his acknowledged receipt of counsel fees in that year, he will have fully earned his popular *soubriquet* of "Slippery Sam."

"WHAT's that mean?" asked a Tilden man, pointing to a miniature pitchfork badge on the coat lappel of a Boy in Blue "Mean?" replied the other, "it means that when autumn comes we're going to pitch Hayes into the White House."

THE masses are not all moving. Some of them are confined in the Polk county (Iowa) jail, and on a vote taken among them the other day they unanimously declared for Tilden, and are looking forward to the time when they can come out for him.

GOV. HENDRICKS is said to have decided to take the stump soon. He is expected to be very eloquent in showing how a promise to resume is a hindrance to resumption. He will also touch upon reform, but will be shy of any reference to that troublesome and abrupt animal, the mule.

IT is whispered in political circles that two of the most prominent Democratic members of Congress from Massachusetts have told their friends that they do not wish to disguise the fact that the possibility of Tilden's coming into power backed by the Southern Confederates creates well-founded fears for the prosperity of the Union.

THE Ohio Democrats are a genial set of men. Witness this paragraph in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Mr. Cox stood beside the bed of Mr. Kerr and watched the dissolution of the spirit. His telegram—his feeling telegram—giving an account of the sad event, is sent to the country through the medium of the Associated Press. It is understood that Mr. Cox will be a candidate for the Speakership next winter."

ASPIRING young geniuses with campaign poetry to offer are respectfully informed that we've bought a blear-eyed bulldog with a first-class biting aparatus attached and stationed him at our office door. The faithful creature almost every hour of the day comes thoughtfully in from his post and deposits at our feet whole trowser seats, pieces of coat tails, and an occasional human nose or ear, as silent evidences of unswerving fidelity to his trust.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, a sheet that enthusiastically supported McClellan, Seymour and Greeley for President, and Tilden for Governor, can't eat any more Tilden corn. It devotes more than twelve columns to show up Tilden's record, and says it has been imposed upon by his "reform by-play," but its eyes are open now. It further says: "Whoever reads the disclosures in this day's *Argus* will be convinced that Samuel J. Tilden is one of the worst men who has ever been lifted into public notoriety. He has proven himself to be a venal despot."

FROM Texarcana (Ark.) comes information of a large and enthusiastic Tilden meeting. The gentlemen composing it raided a colored Republican barbecue, and, mildly but firmly drawing their ingenuous pistols, ordered the colored men off, and after gently but with commendable determination thrashing the minister of that parish, they carefully and discreetly gobbled the horses and conveyances of the Republicans, and then quietly and peacefully drove them away, with a piously-expressed warning that if they came back they would be slaughtered in lukewarm blood.

The New Style of Arranging the Hair.

An entire change is threatened in the manner of arranging the hair, that is, if the latest Parisian style is to serve for a model. The fashionable women of the gay capital now arrange their tresses in a careless and easy way decidedly beneficial to the growth and healthy condition of the hair, but becoming only to those who are young or beautiful enough to look well under any conditions that fashion demands. The hair is first combed back, waved, and then put loosely into a long net made of wide silk braid. A gay ribbon, usually cardinal red, is tied around the head outside of the net, and a large Alsacian bow of ribbon on the top of the head finishes the adornment. The net should match the color of the hair. There are desirable sanitary advantages in this loose coiffure. The air circulates through it, and there is rest from the destructive effects of crimping pins, tight puffs and braids. The hair must be kept dry and free from the oily influence of all kinds of dressing, or the portions of the dress with which it comes in contact will be ruined. The fashion is, however, too warm to meet with favor in hot weather, and too simple to be adopted for anything but morning costumes or when simplicity is the ruling element. An irreverent critic gives the following directions to young ladies for arranging their hair in fashionable style: Let it all down and comb it out. Then go up on the roof, and stand still while the wind plays with it. Then catch up the back with a bow of ribbon and allow the front to stay as it is.

A Dessertation on Thrift.

True thrift, then, consists in pursuing exactly the opposite course which our grandmothers pursued a hundred years ago. True thrift teaches you not to buy and make clothes enough to last you a dozen or twenty years, but simply enough for your yearly wearing. It teaches you not to neglect the replenishing of your wardrobe till everything is worn to shreds, but to keep always a little ahead and to lay aside a few sheets and napkins and towels and under-clothing while they are only soft and thin, but still hold together, against the sad emergency of sickness; and to take the money that would otherwise be locked up in yellowing and useless linen and invest it in stocks, or bonds, or books, or drives, or seaside strolls and mountain rambles, and the general strengthening and sweetening of life, which is more than meat, and of the body, which is more than raiment.—*Gail Hamilton.*

ALBANY'S ABOU.

Sammy J. Tilden, (may his tribe decrease!)
Awoke, when all our borders were at peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
A city bright, a palace and a throne,
Exceeding cheek had made our Sammy bold,
And to his inner spirit thus he said:
"All that is mine!" An angel from the dead
Was standing by Ben Sammy's quiet bed,
And with a look of anger, shame and scorn,
Answered: "'Twere better you had ne'er been born
Than fixed your gaze upon you dazzling sight;
You ne'er shall stand within the House called White!"
"And why is this?" said Sammy, "are my ways
More vile or crooked than this fellow's, Hays?"
"Sammy," the angel said, "they can't forget
All you have said of slavery, war and debt.
Remain at home, get married, be content,
This land will never have you President."
The angel said and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed to Sammy, on a cloth of gold,
The name of HAYES, in letters bright and bold;
While in a corner, blotted and unknown,
Poor Sammy, through his tear-drops, read his own.
—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

SOME SEDATE SAYINGS.

HOW EASY and pleasant is the lot of the rich. In health flattered and courted; in sickness surrounded with every delicacy that courteous respect and tender affection can show. The doctors let Commodore Vanderbilt have all the watermelons he can eat.—*Pawkeye.*

A NATURALIST asks! "Do Bees Hear?" We don't think they do. At any rate, when a man is chased by a bee across a ten-acre field, and at the top of his voice urges his pursuer to "Shoo, there?" the insect pays no attention whatever to his remarks.—*Norr. Herald.*

"A MISS POST is the reigning beauty at Newport, and all the young men want to tie to her." This is generally the fate of a rail pretty girl, and she has no de-fence.—*Norr. Herald.* The postmaster, however, has not come along yet, although she carries the males all around the place.

WILLIAM PURPLE undertook last night to divert a chair from its legitimate uses and render it available as a wife-queller. "Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth" but "Melancholy marked him for her own," and a policeman observing the fearful lonely couple, "run them in."

SAME BLIAR—same broom—same way of picking up the door mat and whacking it against the door step. There were tears in the old mat's eyes as the boy shook hands with him, but yet he didn't seem to want to say much about his Centennial excursion. He simply replied that he had a tolerably good time, and then took up the broom again. Everything was made clear when his Honor came in. He looked at Bijah in a crushing way, and as the janitor forced a smile and held out his hand, his Honor said: "I knew it would be so! Lost your money on the string game and had to foot it half way home?" Bijah was silent. "And down at Waverly," continued his Honor, "you insinuated that you were only twenty-four years old, worth a million, and seeking for some one to love you for yourself alone! At Binghampton you presented a coral ring to a widow and made her believe you owned seven steamboats on Lake Erie! Oh! I have kept track of you, and your conduct shall be known to the world?" Bijah didn't say a word. Taking the quid of gum from his mouth, he stuck it to the window casing as high up as he could reach, and at once made for the corridor.—*Free Press.*

Friday, America's Lucky Day.

There is a popular superstition against Friday as an unlucky day, and yet it is a somewhat noteworthy fact that, for Americans at least, it has been peculiarly fortunate. Here are some facts that the Chicago *Times* has been compiling on the subject, and the perusal of them will sustain the assertion that Americans should be rather inclined to honor the day than otherwise. It was on Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from the harbor of Palos for the New World. It was on Friday, the 12th day of October, 1492, that he first saw the land, after sixty-five days of navigation.

It was on Friday, the 4th of January, 1493, that he started on his return to Spain to announce to their Catholic Majesties the glorious result of their expedition, and on Friday, the 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1591, that he discovered the American Continent. On Friday, March 5, 1497, Henry VII., of England, gave to John Cabot his dispatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the Continent of North America.

On Friday, September 6, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On Friday, September 10, 1620, the Mayflower first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22, 1820, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22, 1732, that George Washington was born.

It was on Friday, June 16, 1775, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and on Friday, October 7, 1777, that the surrender of Saratoga took place, which event decided France to give her aid to the Americans. The treason of Arnold was discovered on Friday. Yorktown surrendered on Friday, and on Friday, June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee read the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress. Mr. Hayes was nominated for President on Friday.

English Opinion of American Speaking and Writing.

English people judge American speaking and writing by certain very good and very bad specimens. The average cultured American—cultured not always, perhaps, in our ornamental sense, but in the practical and polished use of language—is a genuine master of grave and elaborate expression. He never forgets a word that he wants, or lacks the *toursure* of phrase in which to set it. His mind is too logical for his grammar to be shaky. His aim is too serious for any frivolity or treatment. His observation is so general and his atmosphere so free that he cannot be narrow in his conceptions. And directing all the supple ability typical to his race to the single purpose and nice, definite, and moving expression, his subject fructifies as he proceeds, and yields many admirable instances of true intellectual eloquence. Preachers and teachers and lecturers, of whom all this is true, abound in America. To those to whom all public speech is a weariness they may seem likely to be bores. To those who expect American eloquence to be all Beecher, or all American literature to be Ward, or Twain, or Harte, or, when not jocose, Lowell, Emerson or Holmes, oratory of this strenuous, intense, kind, may threaten to be dull. But on its own well-lighted war-path it is effective, imposing, and really fine, and few indeed are the casual English judges of it who are entitled to look down upon it in superiority.—*Liverpool Post.*

A Model Letter.

This is what may be called a sample of practical affection. True love is not content to bask in the sunshine without an umbrella handy in case of rain. The following letter is a sample in question:

My Dear Husband: I got here last night all safe, and was met at the station by uncle and aunt. They were so glad I had come, but were sorry that you were not along. I miss you so much. We had hot rolls for breakfast this morning, and they were delicious. I want you to be so happy while I am here. Don't keep the meat up stairs. It will surely spoil. Do you miss me now? Oh! if you were only here, if but for an hour. Has Mrs. O'L——— brought back your shirts? I hope the bosoms will suit you. You will find the milk tickets in the clock. I forgot to tell you about them when I came away. What did you do last evening? Were you lonesome without me? Don't forget to hang the milk every morning. And I wish you would see if I left the potatoes in the pantry. If I did they must be sour by this time. How are you getting along? Write me all about it. But I must close now. Ocean of love to you. Affectionately your wife.

P. S.—Don't set the teapot on the stove. *Danbury News.*

Effect of Astonishment.

He walked into the drug store, observes the New Orleans *Bulletin*, and said: "Gimme a glass of that sody." "What syrup will you have?" said the boy. "Syrup! I don't want any syrup; I want sody!" The boy put the glass under the faucet and turned on the soda water full head. As it struck the glass with a hissing noise the stranger said: "Gosh all Jerusalem, what's that?" and starting backwards fell over a stool, and as he tried to get up he brushed against the perfumery stand, which caused a bottle to fall off and strike him on the back of the head. At the same time the boy, thinking something serious had happened, dropped the glass on the marble counter, breaking it into ninety-nine pieces. The stranger, with his hand to the back of his head, and his eyes protruding with fright, started for the street at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and ran plump into the arms of a policeman, who collared him and said: "What's the matter?" "Matter!" said the stranger, "why the drug store has exploded, and I'm the only man saved!"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B.T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!
Be or good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Broade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

TRADE MARK
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.
The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Fever and Ague, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.*
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the Wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little Blue Book, *Known to the Air.*

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts,
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH McNAUGHER.....SAM'L McNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

CRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW CLOVER HONEY—75 BOXES extra quality White Clover Honey, from Fayette county, just received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS RECEIVED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
THIS DAY, AUGUST 23, 1876,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.---From the very latest telegraphic advices we are informed of an advance of two and one-half per cent. on Muslins, but as our stock is very full and complete and at decidedly low figures, purchases would be decidedly advantageous at the present time. By referring to our price list of Silks notice will be taken of the fact that notwithstanding the advance in prices of same, ours still remain as before---the very lowest. Just arrived, about twenty of the newest and most desirable shades and patterns of Fall Dress Goods. Also three splendid makes of Unlaundried Shirts at 60 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents, the latter usually sold at 90 cents and $1.00.

A DEPARTMENT
FIRST AISLE TO RIGHT.
At 7c, 8¾c and 11, Plain Black Dress Silks.
At 90c, $1, $1.12½, $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silk.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, Black Silks, immense bargains.
At $1.62½, $1.75 and $2, some of the best bargains in "Islandard makes" we ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. These goods actually cost importers and jobbers 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1591, that he discovered the American Continent. On Friday, March 5, 1497, Henry VII., of England, gave to John Cabot his dispatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the Continent of North America.
On Friday, September 6, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On Friday, September 10, 1620, the Mayflower first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22, 1820, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22, 1732, that George Washington was born.
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Striped and Checked Dress Silks, full assortment. Some special figures on Japanese Poplins.
At 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½ and $1, Black Cashmere, $1.12½, $1.25 and upward, extra value in Black Cashmeres.
At 15, 18¾, 25, 28, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c, Black Alpacas.
At 75, 87½ and $1, fine quality Black Alpacas.
At 15, 18¾, 22, 25, 37½ and 50c, Colored Alpacas, four 22c Colored Alpacas would be exceedingly cheap at at 33c, former price. At 8¾, 10, 12½, 15, 18¾, 25, 31 and 37½c, Fancy Dress Plaids.
Arrival of the following New Goods To-day.
Mohair Brocades, figured and plain
Mohair Bebeges, Silk Pongees, Tycoon Repps, &c., in the new shades and patterns.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Plaiting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Silk and Thread Veiling Nett, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk scarf Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Tarlied Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 65c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Dotege and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Jackets.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French hand-made, Worley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose on counters.
Ladies' Fine Lisle and Silk Stockings, elegant styles and shades.
Gloves—Ladies', Misses' and Men's Fine Lisle Gloves, all sizes.
Undressed Kid Gloves, Black and Medium shades 2 and 3 button.
Fans—Black and White Silk Fans, Plain and with Paintings.
Open and shut Japanese Fans from 5c up.
Jet Jewelry closing out at less than half price.
Portmonnais, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hand Mirrors, &c.
Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

RETAIL STORES
Goods Must be Sold.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
As a meeting of my creditors has been postponed until September 5, the sale FOR CASH of the entire stock will be continued for their benefit until that time. Many of the goods are selling for half price. Stock of Fall Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ribbons, Furnishing Goods, Rags, &c., &c., is very complete.
Ladies' All-Wool Vests, 75c.
Men's Vests, 35c.
Germantown Yarns, 7¾c per oz.
Shaw Straps, 25c.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 to $5.
Balbriggan Embroidered Hose, 20c.
Sash Ribbons, 12½c per yard.
Gents' Fine Shirts, $1 to $1.50.
Call Early and Get the Bargains.
J. D. Carlisle,
87 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPET

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

Is Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 25, 1876.

The stock market at the East has shown considerable activity for a few days past, although the changes have been within a narrow margin. It indicates the wakening up of the brokers from their summer dreams, and the taking on of active habits once more. There is no particular change to note in local monetary affairs. There is a slight increase in the applications for loans, but not sufficient to attract any attention. The movement of currency to the country was somewhat larger, chiefly in the way of re-discounts. There is also a little more money going by express. Borrowers experience no trouble in obtaining all the accommodations they desire when presenting undoubted security. Money is abundant, but bankers are preferring short-date paper in anticipation of an increased inquiry at better rates during the coming month. There is a better feeling generally in business circles. Real estate continues dull and low.

—An English trade review observes that the depression of the last six months has been aggravated by the unsatisfactory condition of the home trade, which absorbs about three-fifths of the whole production of the country. It will thus be seen that British commerce follows the same principle always contended for by the friends of American industry; that the commerce of the country should mainly rely upon the domestic market. The extent to which our commerce has relied upon this resource has been much more than three-fifths, but the fact has been generally ignored, and the importance of the foreign import trade correspondingly magnified. In England every effort is made to extend the magnitude of the home markets, especially in the uses of metals and the manufactures thereof, and with a success corresponding with the resources of the country, the increase of the wealth and production of Great Britain having been remarkable. In all ages and in all climes this has been the policy of nations of a civilized and progressive character, and any country that neglects to pursue this system soon feels it in the decay of its resources and the impoverishment of its people. Our own prosperity has been in an exact ratio with the extent with which we have acted upon that lesson. Had we always adhered to it rigidly we should have made far greater progress, and so we shall do hereafter.

—The Boston *Journal* says: It is generally conceded by those most closely observant of financial matters that the lowest point has been touched. We see as yet no sudden change from the dullness. The demands of trade are light and easily met, but, as in recovery from sickness, the first favorable symptom is a stronger assertion of the will, so in times of mercantile depression a firmer scale of prices is good evidence of returning strength. A more hopeful reliance on a stabilizing market will do much toward restoring a healthy tone, and bringing about that revival of business for which we have been looking with long-expectant eyes. We strain them to search into the far distance for some remedial agent, financial or political, which is to set everything right, and pass over the slight every-day causes, which are even now bringing about the desired result. In so vast a country as ours the wants of the people are ever recurring; they may indeed be checked and limited by the stern logic of poverty, but with the first return of ease they will imperatively assert themselves. The crisis is past and the equilibrium between wages and the cost of living is in a measure restored. Our operatives are learning that the true value of money lies in its purchasing power, and that a reduction of wages is not always a reduction of comfort.

—The plethora of money at bank and the very limited demand for it on legitimate business paper gives our moneyed institutions a deal of trouble. There are borrowers of a kind plenty enough, but the more intelligent of the managers of these institutions have, in their better judgment, marked out a line of policy that very much narrows current offerings. They are indisposed to loan much more on stock collateral. Nearly all of our banks, saving funds, etc., are already pretty well loaded with that description of security, and what with that great railroad war by the leading lines to the interior and the jangle among the coal carrying companies, do not care to go deeper in loans in the shares of such. The future is viewed with no little distrust by all classes of money lenders, and the chief object now is rather to avoid loss than to make large gains. While loans will not be made on the more active stock shares at less than 7 to 10 per cent., almost any amount can be borrowed on Government loans at 4.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The London *Times* says that the recent falling off in trade in England is but the check to that extraordinarily sudden development of commerce which set in after 1866. Since 1870 the population has increased by about one-thirteenth, but the exports, in spite of the dwindling thereof for the last three years, still show an increase of one-sixth over 1860. It admits that ten millions of dollars less per week are now paid in wages than in 1873, but says that at the same time there is a continually diminishing rate of pauperism, and a general absence of popular distress. All of which amounts to this: The enormous prosperity of Great Britain for the last ten years enables that country to endure, with only a limited distress, the present loss of profit in the great enterprises. Some classes are in bad condition, but the country at large is held to be richer than in 1860.

—A cable dispatch to the Toronto *Globe* says it is officially announced that half a million of the Quebec Provincial loan has been subscribed, but the London *Times* again attacks the loan vigorously, and says the subscription is not *bona fide*, that the public have not taken the loan, and that the Stock Exchange will refuse a settlement day.

—Three representative business men happened to meet at our office to-day, representing different branches of trade, and it was their opinion that business was rapidly improving.—*Boston Journal.*

Good for New England. The West echoes that "Business is rapidly improving" with a hearty good will.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Supreme Court has decided that usurious interest charged by a national bank does vitiate the contract, as has been held by the courts of this State. Such an overcharge simply works a forfeiture of all interest agreed to be paid.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111	5-20's 1868-coupons	120¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	119¾	10-40's	116½
" 1865	114¾	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1865 new	115½	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	119¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	108¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	63
L. S.	89	Toledo & Wabash	32
C. C. & I. C.	97	Harlem	140
St. Paul	34¾	Adams Express	112
Do. Pref	67¼	American Express	61½
Michigan Southern	93¾	U. S. Express	48
Do. Central	91	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	95½
Northwestern com	32¾	Quicksilver	49
Do. Pref	61¾	Fort Wayne	116½
Rock Island	104¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	78¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (D)	56¾	Cen. Trans (A)	44¾
Reading (\$3)	44	Empire do. (—)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (\$)	139	A. V. R. R.	20
Oil Creek (\$)	5¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	82
Lehigh Valley (A)	52¾	N. Pacific bonds (\$)	—

Pennsylvania Central has fluctuated largely during the day, with an excited market and large sales. Opened at 42¾, sold down to 42¾, reacting under attempts to cover by the bears to 42¾. Closing sales 42¾.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1876.

Money was more active at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $84,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $362,000. The clearings were $18,000,000. Sterling was firm at 488@489. Gold opened at 110¾, advanced to 111¾, and closed at 111. The carrying rates were 1, and borrowing 1, 2, and flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm, except New Jersey Central, which was lower. State securities were steady.

At the Stock Exchange the day has been one of excitement, with heavy transactions, and almost a panic in coal shares. New Jersey Central suffered the worst, and declined 13 per cent., the stock selling down to 40, against 53 at the close last evening. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western followed with a decline of 7 per cent., dropping from 88½ to 81½. Then came Delaware & Hudson Canal with a fall of 6 per cent., from 84½ to 78¾ regular, and to 75¾ seller sixty. Morris & Essex sold only in odd lots at a decline of 5 per cent., the lowest sales having been at 90. Pennsylvania coal was 2.90 bid, without business. The general market outside of coal stocks was more active than of late, and sympathized to some extent with the depression in the anthracite roads. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. St. Paul common fell off from 36½ to 34¾, preferred from 68¾ to 67¾. Northwest common from 28¾ to 27¾, preferred from 63 to 61¾. Erie from 19¾ to 19, Rock Island from 106¼ to 105¾, Lake Shore from 58¾ to 53¾. Union Pacific from 63¾ to 63, Pacific Mail from 24¼ to 23¾, Western Union from 71¼ to 70¾, and Michigan Central from 41½ to 40¾.

After the second call the entire market was firmer, and showed a recovery of 1-4 to 1 per cent. Towards the close there was great activity and excitement in the market, with a heavy decline in some shares hitherto quiet and steady. Erie declined from 13 1-4 to 8 3-4, on reports from London that a new scheme has been brought out looking to the foreclosure of the road. The Germans were heavy sellers, but at the close the market another weak spot, declining from 13 1-8 to 11 1-2, and closing at about the lowest point. Among other shares Western Union dropped to 70, Lake Shore to 53 1-8, St. Paul common to 34 3-8, preferred to 67, Pacific Mail to 23 1-2, and Rock Island to 104 1-4. The coal roads were weak in late dealings, New Jersey Central declining from 43 1-4 to 40, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 81 3-8 to 80 1-8.

In explanation of the decline in New Jersey Central to day two reports were current—one to the effect that a "put" for a large number of shares at 60, against which stock had been bought on call, would be honored by the maker, and a settlement was made at 45, and the other, that a large bank in this city had loaned a prominent holder 50 on 6,000 shares of stock, and the holder not being able to take up the loan when called upon, the stock was sold out. The market closed active, foreign and unsettled. The transactions aggregated 270,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Northwests, 9,000 Rock Island, 19,000 St. Pauls, 17,000 Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 4,000, Ohios, 11,000 Michigan Central, 120,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 35,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

*Government.*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 119½; 5-20s '65, 114¾; do. new, 115¾; do. '67, 121; do. '68, 121; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons 119¾; new 5s, 117; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 48¾; do. new, 45¾; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 106¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 7; Adams Express, 112; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85¾; American Express, 60; United States Express, 65; New York Central, 106¾; Erie, 19¾; do. preferred, 32; Hartford & Erie, 13; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union Pacific, 106; Land grant, 105; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 95¾.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says an amended Erie reconstruction scheme has been issued, providing that up to 1879 four coupons of the first consolidated bonds are to be paid in cash, and six funded. All coupons after 1879 will be paid, and coupon bonds bearing interest at 7 per cent. and payable in gold in 1920 will be issued in exchange for funded coupons. The second consolidated mortgage bondholders are to fund ten consecutive coupons from June 1st, 1875, to December 1, 1879, and convertible gold bondholders are to fund 18 2-3 quarterly coupons within the same dates. Coupon bonds for these funded coupons will bear 5 per cent. interest to 1883, and thereafter six per cent. All bonds and coupons must be forthwith deposited with the reconstruction committee, who will foreclose on the railway and buy it on behalf of the bondholders. A new company is to be formed to work the line. Half the shares of the new company are to be vested in trustees, to be called voting trustees. The shareholders in the present company are to be admitted to the new company on the payment of their assessment on shares.

LONDON, August 24.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities is 60¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank was £190,000, and the amount withdrawn, all for Lisbon, £326,000. The specie decreased in the bank the past week £11,000. Consols: 96 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 19¾; do. preferred, 31.

PARIS, August 24.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,784,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104f 22½c.

FRANKFORT, August 24.—United States new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 24, 1876.

There appears to be a more cheerful feeling in business circles, and some of our merchants report that business is picking up, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. In some respects the business outlook is encouraging; while there is less activity than we could desire, overtrading, so common prior to the panic, is being avoided, and with economy added production has been curtailed to such an extent that the markets are barely supplied with what is needed for current consumption. There are thus no superfluous stocks of goods to fall back on in case of a sudden spurt in the demand, and many manufacturers are providing for the arrival in case it should be sprung upon them. The export trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, the European markets not encouraging shippers to any extent. The produce of the soil are beginning to fill the tide water markets, and there is some fear that these will be overstocked and cause a fall in prices. The excitement in petroleum continues unabated, and prices are higher than they have been for several years. For the present values have undergone few changes.

APPLES—The market continues dull and overstocked, and prices are down so low that commission merchants can scarcely get enough to cover cost of freights, packages and commissions; offering at 75@1.25 per bbl, as to quality and condition. It is probable the adjoining country will be able to supply the market.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X is ⅌ bbl to the city and ⅌ to country; XX ⅌10; India ⅌11. half bbls in proportion.

BROOMS—There has been an active demand recently; some of our manufacturers are quite busy, but it is complained that prices have been reduced to such an extent, the result of a strong competition, that the margin of profit is small. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1.50
No 2 Hurl do	1.75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2.00
No 4 Stock	2.50
No 4 Stock braid	2.50
No 5 Stalk Braid	2.75
No 5 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 3 carpet—wire finish	3.50
No 4 carpet do	3.75
No 5 carpet do	4.00
No. 3 Fancy Parlor	4.00
No. 4 Fancy Parlor	4.50
Railroad (extra heavy)	3.00
Hotel (fine corn)	3.00
Whips (6, 7 and 10 inch)	1 25@1 75
Toy Brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses'	2.00

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 4½@5; No. 2 do, 3½; choice brush that will work up, 6¼@6¾; do. covers, 6¾@; do. covers and insiding, 5½; inferior 4½@5; crooked, 3½@4.

BUTTER—There is an increasing demand for prime Butter, and with a supply scarcely equal to present requirements, prices are advancing; prime to choice solid packed in firkins, 20@22c; do. roll, 22@23c; choice creamery, put up in ice, 27@28c. The market for low grades continue dull, and the supply of this character is accumulating.

BERRIES—The market continues dull, notwithstanding the arrivals recently have been light and the season is about over. People appear to have obtained about all they want. Elder, Black and Whortleberrie: quotable at 50@75c ⅌ bucket, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—In fair demand, but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 8@9c to the trade, and 9@9¼ in a jobbing way.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The market for goods of this character continues dull; no change in prices which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	14½ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¼ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	—
Hay, stave and leather twine	—
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLE.	
Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	15¾ "
SAND PUMP ROPE.	
Sand Pump Rope	14½ "
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	10¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "
JUTE ROPE.	
Allsizes	9 "

EGGS—The market is steadier for fresh stock, guaranteed; as such, but as yet there has been no improvement in prices; fairly quotable at 12@12½c. Old stock very dull; indeed, it is hard to dispose of at any price.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report the market quiet; that while there is a very fair local demand for good reliable brands, prices have undergone no recent change. We continue former quotations:

Red winter wheat flours	$6.00@6.50 ⅌ bbl.
Amber wheat flours	7.00@7.50 "
Spring wheat flours	5.75@6.25 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.50@9.00 "
Rye flour	4.00@4.75 "

GROCERIES—There is rather more life in the Grocery trade, country orders are coming in more freely and there is an increasing demand for nearly all the leading staples. Refined Sugars, as noted in our last, are weaker in tone but unchanged, with a steady demand. There is an increasing inquiry for Coffee, and, as stocks in hands both of city and country retailers are small, we look for a largely increased trade next month, although it is not expected that prices will rule much if any higher. Molasses, Syrups, Rice and Teas, in fair demand but unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina	6¼@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	11⅝a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¾
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¾
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	58	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	40@85
Imperial	35@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (h pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	21¾@22	Laguayra	23¾
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is nothing particularly new to report; business continues rather tame, but there is rather more doing than there has been, and we are in hopes that the long and uninterrupted siege of depression has been about brought to a close. Wheat is in fair milling demand but unchanged. No. 1 red, ⅌1,10a15; No. 1 amber, ⅌1,15a1,20. The western markets have undergone but little change recently; our latest reports from Chicago at 11a5 evening report that market firmer. The supply of Oats in this market is light, scarcely equal to the demand and prices are firmer in consequence; we now quote on track at 31a32c, as to quality. Corn continues dull; the supply is light as is also the demand; quotable at 50a52c on track for Ear and 53a55c for Shelled. Freight engagements were reported in Chicago, on Tuesday, for 80,000 bushels. There is some inquiry for Rye and but little offering; we quote at 58a60c. There is no movement in Barley as yet in our market.

HAY—The market continues dull, and with liberal offerings prices are weak, but without quotable change. New crop, loose, from country wagons, ⅌14; according to quality. Baled ⅌12a16 on track.

MILL FEED—The arrivals recently have been small, but the supply appears to be equal to the demand, which is light. Bran quoted at ⅌14a15 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, ⅌13a15; middlings and chopped feed, ⅌18a20.

OILS—Extra winter lard oil, 95c; current make, 85c; No. 1, 78; No. 2, 65. J. V. Lewis & Co.'s brand of winter Miners oil firmer but unchanged; white, 60; yellow, 57; summer make lower and not in demand, as soon as cool weather approaches winter strained oils of all descriptions will command higher prices. Linseed oil firmer at 55a58. Carbon higher, and now quoted at 17a17½c.

PEACHES—⅌1a1,75 per box.

PLUMS—Prices as compared with last week, higher. Quotable at ⅌1 per stand of two bushels.

POTATOES—Irish quotable at ⅌1a1,25 ⅌ bbl. Sweets unchanged at ⅌4a4,50 ⅌ bbl for Baltimores, and ⅌3a3,50 ⅌ bbl for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady demand and prices are still maintained, notwithstanding the reports from the East of a decline. The Commercial Bulletin paper of Wednesday says of that market: The offerings were not excessive, but buyers held off for lower prices, afraid that the shrinkage in breadstuffs is incompatible with recent prices for provisions. Buyers for consumption have been quiet for some time past, and operators for the future seem to be afraid that there is no show for profit in buying unless at still lower figures. There is just now a good deal of figuring on the relative prices of hogs and pork, and canvassing of the prospect, but with little agreement in the results, except that most of them point one way—downward.

Hams—Ex S C ⅌ lb	—	Mess Pork ⅌ bbl	20.00
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Short Cut do	20.00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvassed	10¾	Lard, Kef tcs	12
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in trees	12½
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. —⅌ bbls	13
Dried Beef Ex S. C.	10	Do. bbls	13
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 3 ⅌ caddies	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	9	Do. ⅌ do	14¾
per Canvassed	14¾	Do. 3 ⅌ pails	15
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 ⅌ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 6 ⅌ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is weak and lower; quotable at ⅌2a2,25 ⅌ bu. Clover Seed nominal at ⅌6,50 a6. No Flax Seed offering.

TALLOW—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 5a5½c; do. country, 7a7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ⅌ cent. off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'th.
5 by 8 to 7 by 9	⅌ 2.75	⅌ 4.00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	3.75	5.00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4.00	7.25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4.75	7.75
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4.75	8.75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		6.50
15 by 20 to 15 by 22		8.00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		6.50
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		9.00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7.50
26 by 36 to 24 by 44		8.00
24 by 46 to 30 by 50		9.00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		16.00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		17.50
30 by 58 to 33 by 60		20.00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		22.50

WOODEN WARE—We note a fair demand at old prices. Nearly all the manufacturers are kept running steadily to fill their orders, and there is no disposition shown to cut prices. We quote "Cherry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ⅌ dozen	⅌ 9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ⅌ doz	1 95
3 Hoop Pails ⅌ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ⅌ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do	2 00
Clothes Pins—⅌ box	.90@1 25

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported steady and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ths in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 100 ths in oil	10½
Do. fancy brands	9 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	9 @10
Painters red lead	9 @10
Lathargo	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	9
Venice Montagne Purple, ⅌ bunch, abc	15 @16
Rose paint, ground in oil	9 @11
Putty	3 @3½
Spirits turpentine, ⅌ gall, in bbl, lots	40 @42

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 3c ⅌ bundle; medium, 82c; Double Crown, 90c; Double medium, ⅌1,05; Tissue Manilla Sized, 65 ⅌ ream; Dry Goods, 1a1,50; 2 lb Manilla, 3c ⅌ lb; No. 2 Cotton sack; Hard ware do, 4a5c; Tea do, 8a10c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) ⅌3a4 ⅌ 1,000; Do. (⅜ bbl) ⅌2a22; Grocers Bags (1 lb) ⅌1,80 ⅌ 1,000; 2 lbs. do, ⅌2,70; 5 lbs. do, ⅌3,70; 10 lbs. do, 16; 8 lbs do, ⅌4,60; 20 lbs do, ⅌10,50.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 24, 1876.

We have to record a continued firm and somewhat excited market, as compared with Wednesday there has been a still further advance, and the tendency at the present writing is still decidedly upward. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at 92.90¾ bid with no sellers, and immediate shipment, ⅌1,04a1,10. Refined also strong and higher; New York quoted this P. M. at 20½c bid; Philadelphia delivery, 20¾c bid 20¾c asked; on cars there, 16¾a17c. Current rates were not expected a week ago by even the most sanguine "bull;" the market is in bad condition for the "shorts."

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, ⅌1,30; city make, ⅌1, 45a1,80, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	470
J. Bushnell	Big o w	466
J. Bushnell	Iron City o w	246
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	961
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	760
J. Bushnell	National o w	479
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	936
J. Bushnell	Diamond	474
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,274
O. M. Robinson	Empire Vaseline	1,113
S. Craig	Empire o w	184
Total		6,233

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Co.	Brooge, McS. & Co.	Bait 788
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co.	Bait. 535
Total		1,323

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The heavy demand for stock appears to have in a great measure subsided and there are now handling in small lots to orders, as a rule, but the outlet offered is on the whole pretty full and the general market holds its own very well. Two features are calculated to induce a somewhat chilly tone among manufacturers, one to be found in the fact that many of the mills have accumulated fairly for many weeks and the other result of the increase 1 cent of supplies. As predicted, the ideas of interior holders have become pretty well inflated and some of the most desirable accumulations, especially of fleeces, are held away up beyond figures which will leave a margin on the distributive and consumptive markets even at the advance asked. Holders therefore talk confidently on all really desirable accumulations, especially as the stocks are under fair control and dealers who have not secured supplies can scarcely do so and offer at figures calculated to adversely influence the parcels now in hands. The neighboring markets also there appears to be a strong tone and full prices asked on all leading grades, with many assortments broken and reduced by the recent sales. Domestic carpet wools have met with some call, but hardly of an active character and foreign grades adapted to this outlet are also a little slow, but holders in all cases remain firm. Foreign clothing wools are dull, with no margin for profit at the rates to be obtained. Our dealers do not appear to have any positive information as yet regarding the fall clip California, but are expecting advices at an early day.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

The volume of business shows some diminution as compared with that of last week, but the receipts are quite small and meet with a good demand. Holders of the medium and finer grades are very firm in their views, owing to the greatly reduced stocks and steady demand from the manufacturers. About 1,000,000 wool within the range of the following prices: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 37a40c; X, 37a38c, ¾-blood, 36a37c; ¼-blood, 34a34c; fine unwashed, 21 23; medium one shed, 37a38c. Combing—washed fleece, 42.44; unwashed, 33a34. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—XX and above, 37a38c; X, 35a 36; ¾-blood, 34a35; ¼-blood, 33.—*Press.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 24, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	87 cars.	6 cars.	29 cars.	7 cars.
Saturday	20 "	4 "	15 "	10 "
Sunday	20 "	10 "	16 "	7 "
Monday	23 "	9 "	9 "	13 "
Tuesday	29 "	12 "	8 "	43 "
Wednesday	29 "	11 "	14 "	24 "
Thursday	8 "	7 "	12 "	8 "
Total	188 "	169 "	94 "	112 "
Last week	204 "	194 "	92 "	72 "

CATTLE.

The most noticeable feature in the market during the past week, was the falling off in the receipts, especially of through consignments, which were the lightest we have had to record for a considerable time; the run of local cattle, although slightly below that of last week, was an average one. Salesmen generally reported the market draggy for common rough stock, of which the supply largely consisted, and some well observant operators, in whose statements we have great confidence, claimed that prices were 10a20c ⅌ cwt lower for anything verging on the scalawag order. Prime shipping grades, however, such as are usually bought by regular shippers for the eastern markets, were in light supply and sold readily at full last week's prices. Some operators claimed that the prices realized were, in not a few instances, a shade higher as compared with last week. The Tuesday yards were pretty well cleared, and as nearly all the cattle on sale changed hands the shipments east in first hands were unusually light, and with more favorable advices, both from New York and Buffalo, there has been a better feeling—in a word, the market wound up better than it opened. Philadelphia buyers up until noon to-day purchased 20 cars; New York, 30 cars; country dealers and butchers, 63 cars, making in all 193 cars. As there were only 189 cars of local cattle reported it is very evident that they were all sold, as well as a few cars of through consignments. There were more cattle bought for Philadelphia and New York this week and not so many for the country; this accounts for good shipping cattle selling more readily and at better prices relatively than the commoner grades, as there was an increased demand for the former and a falling off in the inquiry for the latter.

The highest price reported was 5¾c, ⅌10 off, for 1 car of extra; there was nothing sold up to that figure last week; but the cattle, it must be stated in this connection, were better in point of quality than any on sale last week. Stockers, as already intimated, were dull, and with increased offerings and a diminished demand, prices, especially for the lower grades, may be quoted off 10a25c ⅌ cwt.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	5.20a5.35
Good 1,200a1,300 steers	4.75a5.00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4.25a4.50
Stockers, according to quality	3.00a3.75
Fat Cows and Stags	2.50a3.00
Texas cattle	2.50a3.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market opened up moderately active, but during the past two days, the receipts having been larger than expected and the supply in excess of the demand, trade has been draggy, and for common stock prices have dropped 25a25c ⅌ cwt and on best 10a12½c ⅌ cwt. As will be seen, the arrivals were 40 cars in excess of the preceding week, and then unfavorable reports from New York were not without their effect in depressing the market, and no doubt deterred some owners from shipping on in first hands. Common grades have been dull for several weeks and in the offerings were largely of this character, while the demand was mainly for good stock; this has been the case this week again, and accounts for the decline being greater on the former than the latter.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 lbs	5.00a5.10
Good 85a90 lbs	4.60a4.75
Good 75a80 lbs	4.25a4.50
Fair Thin Sheep	3.00a3.50
Common 70a75 lbs	3.00a3.50
Indianas, according to quality	2.50a5.00
Lambs, 60a80 lbs	4.00a4.50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, and with a supply of good corn hogs scarcely equal to the demand, trade has been a little better for sellers this week, although the market has not been to say active. There are no more hogs wanted, but with a continued light supply, sellers have had no difficulty in securing prices, and have got the benefit of an advance of 10a15c ⅌ cwt within the past couple of days on the best grades. It is but proper to state, however, that a few cars over and above immediate actual wants, would be sufficient to cause the market to react. It is generally expected that hogs will rule lower this fall than they have been for some years past. Sales of the product for fall and winter delivery have been made in Chicago considerably under current rates.

Philadelphia Hogs	6.50a6.70
Heavy Hogs Yorkers	6.00a6.20
Corned Yorkers	6.30a6.40
Roughs	5.00a5.50

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	Aug. 21, 1876.	Aug. 23, 1875.
Wheat	1,078,271	964,000
Corn	1,565,735	2,337,640
Oats	114,033	220,466
Rye	147,899	16,819
Barley	124,244	9,413
Total all kinds	3,225,287	3,304,471

The warehousemen report the amount of all Chicago grain in store at 27,627 No. 1 and 183,183 bu. No. 2.

This is compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 267,402 bu corn, 27,453 bu. oats, 24,778 bu. rye, and a decrease of 159,660 bu. wheat and 7,244 bu. barley.—*Journal*, 23d.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 s machines, M. R. Howard; 5 stands grapes, Aiken, W & P; 75 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 1 ball tobacco, Johnstone, W & Co; 1 car staves and heading, etc. J. D. Thompson & Co; 50 bbls h wines, A. Wallace; 2 sks mdse, J. H. Shumaker; 1 pkg furniture, Mellon, T & Co; 1 car staves and heading, C. Albrecht; 1 do staves, F. Kober; 2 bbls whisky, one-eighth casks sherry, — Hoffman; 1 bbl tobacco, J. W. & G. Barker; 19 pkgs do, A. McClure; 193 do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 30 do, J. M. Schiel; 2 trcs to cf, 50 do hams, Walker, D & Bro; 50 do, W. C. Hayes & Co; 200 bbls flour, Heinz, J. & H; 5 crts hardware, W. P. Townsend; 5 bbls beans, Means, S. & Co; 235 sks oats, Mack & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Hamilton & Co; 1 car glass and boxing, C. Albrecht; 1 do butter and eggs, J. H. Loh; 11 do, Heal & McK; 2 do, Voigt M & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Duff & Son; 1 pkg tobacco, J. & A. McClure; 22 baskets cabbage, J. Taggert; 5 cases ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 70 o bbls, R. D. Moore; 14 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Hall & Co; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 16 do furniture, J. Milliken; do, J. Meyer & Son; do, W. F. Eichenlaub; 10 bxs mdse, D. S. Brown & Co; Charles & Mc

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the carelessness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling, followed by rising barometer, warm, southerly winds, shifting to cool northwesterly and northerly, partly cloudy weather, and light local storms.

Masonic Benefit Association

The Masonic Mutual Benefit Association on Wednesday elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Wm. Scott, Geo. C. McLean, John D. Biggert, Wm. H. Slack, C. Zeigler, Geo. Grass, Milton Church, Geo. C. Shidle, Alfred Slack, C. W. Batchelor, John Heath, J. B. Moneyer, Geo. W. Clay, T. A. Shaffer, P. Keil, Jr., Jas. Bown, C. H. Lee, John Donwoody, John M. Scott, M. L. Baum, Jas. T. McIntosh, M. Hunnings, Wm. C. Moreland, Alex. P. Newlon, Atlee V. Coale.

Charged With Receiving Stolen Goods.

Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday made an information against Emanuel DeRoy, a pawn broker on Smithfield street, charging him with receiving stolen goods. Some time since a silver watch was stolen from a Penn avenue boarding house, and every pawn broker in the city was visited, notified of the loss and furnished with a description of the watch and its number. It is alleged that Mr DeRoy did take the watch in pawn and did not notify the police. Mr. DeRoy was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

The Sharon Races.

The fall meeting on the grounds of the Sharon Driving Park Association will take place Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 14th, 15th and 16th, 1876. The track has been placed in excellent condition for this meeting, and parties entering horses for these races will be accorded every convenience possible by the Association. The races will be conducted strictly under the rules of the National Association. Premiums amounting to $3,500 are offered, and owners of many good horses have already announced their intention of entering their stock for the several prizes.

Coopers on a Strike.

Recently the wages paid the coopers in Allegheny was increased five cents per barrel, but yesterday a reduction of three cents per barrel was made. The coopers in several shops refused to accept the reduction and quit work. Among the strikers were Michael and Martin Bensing, who visited the shop of Conrad Scott, on North avenue, and, it is alleged, attempted to induce the men to quit work there. Scott interfered and told the interlopers to clear out, whereupon they struck and abused him. He then preferred a charge of assault and battery against them before Alderman Smith, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

BASE BALL

A Victory for the Alleghenys and a reverse for the Neshannocks.

The second game between the Buckeyes and Alleghenys, played yesterday at Columbus, O., resulted in a victory for the Alleghenys by a score of 5 to 2.

The Anchors were defeated by the Browns at Union Park yesterday by the overwhelming score of 21 to 4.

At Erie on Wednesday the Neshannocks defeated the Erie club by a score of 7 to 3. Yesterday the latter turned the tables and defeated the Nocks by the following score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Erie.....	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	1—8
Neshannocks..	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Philadelphia—Athletics, 6; Bostons, 11. Detroit—St. Louis Red Stockings, 10; Ætnas, 5.

ALL ABOUT A SEWER.

Trouble Between the Allegheny and Penitentiary Authorities.

A special meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening to take some action in regard to the request of the managers of the Western Penitentiary for permission to construct a sewer from that institution to the river. A number of years ago a large stone sewer was constructed by the State, from the Penitentiary to the river, and some years later permission was granted by the prison authorities to the city to make connections with it. Over one hundred connections were made by private parties, and the city also made use of it. The prison authorities then commenced the manufacture of gas, and allowed all the refuse and other impurities from the works to enter this sewer, the smell from which soon caused a great deal of complaint from the persons who had made connections. About a year ago this sewer had to be repaired at a cost of $3,000, the agreement being that the city would pay one-half. The prison authorities now refuse to pay their share unless the sewer is given up entirely to them, they offering to give it free of charge to the city, the latter to pay the entire cost of the repairs, and allow them to construct a sewer for their own use, and make it so tight that the gas smell will annoy no one. This matter was discussed in considerable length last evening, and it was agreed to allow the prison authorities to build a new sewer if they pay one half the cost of the repairs to the old one. This they refuse to accept, and speak of carrying the sewer through the city for adjustment. The committee adjourned without transacting any further business.

HUNTING A HUSBAND.

A Woman in Search of the Dead Body of Her Consort.

About ten o'clock last evening a reporter of the GAZETTE, while at the Union Depot, was attracted by the sobs of a young and rather attractive looking woman, who was accompanied by two children. Instantly on the alert for an item, he inquired of the depot officers with whom he was conversing if they were aware of the cause of the grief expressed in so unmistakable a manner. The persons with whom he was in company did not happen to know, but immediately volunteered to ascertain. It was shortly learned that the woman was in search of her husband who, she had been told, had been killed at Latrobe on Wednesday, and his remains brought to the city yesterday. He was a one-armed Italian organ grinder, who had been located for some time at one of the street corners of the Diamond. On Tuesday afternoon he went out on a train to Latrobe, promising to be back the next day. As he did not get back when he promised, she became alarmed, and started in search of him. She learned that the body of an unknown man had been brought to the city and buried, yesterday she went to the depot fearing that it might be her husband. What she let learned was sufficient to convince her that she was correct in her surmise. The railroad officers told her that during the day the remains of a man whose name they did not know, who had been killed at Latrobe on the day before in some manner unknown to them, had been brought to the city and interred, but in what place the remains were laid they were ignorant. The cries of the woman after receiving this intelligence were heartrending, and her answers extremely incoherent, so that it was impossible for the reporter or the officer to obtain her name, the name of her husband, or her residence. It was inferred, however, from some of her remarks, that she lived in Virgin alley.

The case is a very singular one, and one not frequently met with. If the husband's remains were brought to the city and interred, it is a question who took charge of them, and to what place they were taken, instead of to his own residence, and to the care of his friends. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to ascertain if the City Poor authorities had buried any one under such circumstances yesterday, though it is possible they did.

POLITICAL.

Various Notes of the Local Campaign.

The Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny met Thursday night at the armory of Knap's battery, and re-organized for the fall campaign by the election of the following officers. President, Col. T. M. Bayne; Vice Presidents, Hon. Ormsby Phillips, Archibald Allison, Mark Yeagley, J. C. Patterson, Christ Stelin, Jr., Robert Henderson, Harry Nesmith, Ira Davidson, D. B. Oliver. Marching officers: Captain, J. D. Walker; First Lieutenant, W. E. Canham; Second Lieutenant, John B. Graham; First Sergeant, W. B. McVickers. The club will meet on Monday night, when it expected that one hundred men will be enrolled.

A meeting of the Republicans of Allegheny was held at Wilson's, in the Diamond, last evening to organize a Grand Central Hayes and Wheeler club and marching battalion. Judge J. E. Parke was elected President, and F. H. Laughlin and J. A. Laughlin and James Watts Secretaries. Captain John W. Kreps, David B. Maxwell and C. Wall were appointed a committee on permanent organization. While the committee were absent, the meeting was addressed by Col. T. M. Bayne and Captain John A. Kerr.

The Committee on Organization then returned and reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President, James A. Chambers; Vice Presidents, Jos Walter, A. Patterson, David M. Farron, Stephen Mercer, J. F. Beilstein, John Fisher, John B. Workman, Alex. M. Byers, A. W. Erwin, Fred. Lingenfelter, David Davis, Christ. Hardman, Hon. John E. Parke. Secretaries, F. H. Dyer, James A. McLaughlin and James Watts. Treasurer, James Orr. A finance committee was appointed and the roll signed by fifty members. The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Tuesd y evening.

Veteran soldiers of the county are called to meet at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Monday evening next to organize a "Boys in Blue" battalion.

The officers of Hayes and Wheeler marching and glee clubs are requested to meet at Republican headquarters Monday afternoon.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

WORSHIP IN THE WOODS.

Dedication of the Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Grounds—Sermon by Bishop Peck—Afternoon Services.

The beautiful and attractive grounds of the Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association at Arnold station, A. V. R. R., were dedicated as a place for the service and worship of Almighty God, yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance was large, there being in the neighborhood of one thousand people on the ground. At the ringing of the bell the multitude assembled in the auditorium, and after a few minutes spent in singing and prayer, the dedicatory services were begun.

Rev. Charles W. Smith, of the Smithfield street church, read the opening dedicatory address as follows:

DEARLY BELOVED:—The Scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build temples to His name. We have heard how he filled the tempie of Solomon with glory, and how in the second temple He manifested himself more gloriously. And the Gospel approves and commends the centurian who built a synagogue for the people. Let us not doubt that he will also favorably approve our purpose of dedicating this place in solemn manner for the performance of the several offices of religious worship, and let us now devoutly join in prayer to His name that this godly undertaking hath been so far completed, and in prayer for His further blessing upon all who have been engaged therein, and upon all who shall hereafter worship His name in this place.

The Bishop then read the 999th hymn, commencing:

"Jesus shall reign where ere the sun
"Does his succe sive journeys run."

Which was sung by the choir, Mrs. Mary Myer playing the organ accompaniment.

Rev. R. Hamilton then delivered a fervent prayer, after which the choir sung the hymn beginning

"Jesus keep me near the cross."

The first scripture le son was then read from 2 Chron., VI., 1, 2, 18-21, 40-42, and VII., 1-4, by Rev. W. F. Tinan.

Then followed the reading of Psalm CXXII., by the Bishop and Presiding Elder and the members in concert.

Rev. B. F. Brooke read the second Scriptural Lesson from St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews xix:10.

Then followed the dedicatory service of Bishop Peck from Acts of the Apo-tles xix 20, "So mighty grew the word of God and prevailed." The discourse was an exceedingly able one, showing deep research, mature reasoning, and pure thought. The deductions from his argument were that the word of God, in its spiritual significance, would continue to grow in power and influence until the end of time, and that it would prevail over all opposition. He spoke for over an hour, and commanded the most marked attention from the large concourse of people to the end.

At the close of the sermon, by request of the Bishop, the trustees then presented themselves before the altar, and the President of the Board said:

"We present you these grounds to be dedicated as a place for the service and worship of Almighty God."

The congregation were then requested to rise, and the Bishop said:

"Dearly beloved: It is meet and right, as we learn from the Holy Scriptures, that temples for the public worship of God should be specially set apart and dedicated to religious uses. For such a dedication we are now assembled. With gratitude, therefore, to Almighty God, who has equally blessed His servants in their holy enterprise of erecting this place, we dedicate it to His service, for the reading of the Holy Scriptures the preaching of the word of God, and the administration of the Holy Sacrament, and for all other exercises of religious worship and service according to the discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, as the dedication of the temple is vain without the consecration of the worshipers also, I now call upon you all to dedicate your sacrifices anew to the service of God. To Him let our souls be dedicated that they may be received after the image of Christ. To Him let our bodies be dedicated, that they may be fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. To Him may our labors and business be dedicated that their fruit may tend to the glory of His great name, and to the advancement of His kingdom. And that He may graciously accept this solemn act, let us pray.

The Bishop then offered the dedicatory prayer, at the conclusion of which he addressed the assembly, and gave them counsel to give their hearts to God, and to make the grove in which they were assembled a place of worship in the true meaning of the term, asking them to consider the camp as holy ground.

The 175th hymn—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall"—

was then sung by the choir, after which the long metre doxology followed and the assembly was dismissed with the benediction by the Bishop.

At two o'clock the congregation was again assembled by the ringing of the bell, and after a short season of prayer and singing, were addressed by Rev. B. F. Brooke, who delivered a powerful and effective sermon.

At 7:30 in the evening Rev. Mr. Brown delivered an able discourse.

Castle Shannon

The religious services of yesterday at Castle Shannon opened with an experience meeting at nine o'clock A. M., under the direction of Rev. E. H. Sutton. At eleven o'clo k Rev. W. T. Wilson delivered a discourse from Rev. Joseph Morris's "Character and Establishness of Heaven." In the afternoon the celebrated Tennessean Revival Singers treated the audience to some rich spiritual songs. At three o'clock Rev. John Hogan delivered a splendid sermon from 1 Chron. XXII:19—on "Seeking the Lord." A prayer meeting followed with one penitent at the altar, the singing being led by the Rev. Mr. Sloss, making the grove vocal with the Savior's praise. At 7 o'clock P. M. there was another Service of Song by the Revival Singers, including the following: "Shout, Methodist Children," "Rock of Ages," "Wrestle, Jacob, Wrestle," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Room Enough, My Lord, What Mourning, "I am so Glad My Home is Right Up Yonder," "Stand Up, Marching as to War," "Consecrated Training," and "Overtake the Army." These plantation songs were rendered in the most exquisite and effective manner to a large and attentive audience, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. At 7:45 Rev Dr. T. W. Bates, of Baltimore, delivered a very instructive sermon from 1 Chron. xxviii:5, on the saving knowledge of God, and closed with the most touching appeal to the unconverted. Rev. G. G. Westfall conducted the prayer meeting, the revival singers leading the singing. Two persons came to the altar for prayer. The ministerial ranks were increased by the arrival of Rev. W. R. Parsons, ex-President of the Ohio Conference, and Revs. John Scott, D. D., of Allegheny City, President Pershing, and Wm. Wallace, of Pittsburgh. The spiritual interests and the congregation were greatly blessed, and the good work still goes on increasing. The Tennesseans will remain and sing at Castle Shannon for ten days yet. The trains will run every hour to the encampment.

Patterson's Grove.

The hurry of preparation for the physical comfort of those who are expecting to attend the Monongahela Valley camp meeting prevented any public service till Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, when a goodly number gathered at the stand, and held an informal, but very effective service of praying and talking, which was under the conduct of Rev. J. W. Baker. Yesterday morning found many new comers on the grounds, and all day the encampment resounded with saw and hammer in the erection of tents. At two o'clock Rev. M. M. Sweeney preached an exceedingly appropriate sermon from 2 Cor. 3, 18. After to-day the time will be fully occupied with the usual meetings. The formal dedication of the ground will take place at the close of the morning services on Saturday. The present appearances promises a very successful meeting.

Loyalhanna Camp.

LATROBE, PA., August 24, 1876.

The third annual session of the Loyalhanna camp meeting commenced on their beautiful grounds near this place to-day. For some time active preparations have been making in clearing the grounds, sinking wells, reseating the auditorium, and erecting new cottages. I think it is but the simple truth that this is the most beautiful and delightful ground within one hundred miles of Pittsburgh. The auditorium will seat 4,000 people. There are now 75 cottages and about thirty-four tents. Owing to the rain the opening services were held in one of the prayer meeting tabernacles, conducted by I. N. Baird and A. J. Endsley. Dr. Baird preached the opening sermon from these words of the Psalmist: "Will thou not, serve us again." Prayer and praise meeting was conducted by Dr. Endsley and exhortation by Rev. Locke, of Blairsville. This morning the sun is shining brightly, giving promise of a fine day.

HOMERUS.

Sixty Music Lessons for Eighteen Dollars!!

President Pershing of the Pittsburgh Female College has just secured the services of a superior Vocalist to take charge of the department of Vocal Music and Voice Culture, and completed arrangements which will be of great advantage to those pursuing musical studies, and to the Conservatory of Music connected with the college as well. Two full lessons of a half hour each will be given each week in the Theory of Music, and the same number in the elements of Vocal Music and Voice Culture, to which all the pupils connected with the Conservatory of Music will be admitted free of charge. These added to the private lessons given by the teachers to each pupil will make an aggregate of

SIXTY LESSONS EACH QUARTER

for eighteen dollars. With such generous arrangements we hope to see the two hundred and thirty-two pupils of last year increase to five hundred the coming year. The Pittsburgh Female College is the only institution of which we have knowledge that grows in the midst of a panic. It deserves its splendid reputation. For full particulars address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Only $2.50, Reduced from $3.50.

Mens' Kip Working Boots,
38 Fifth avenue, Sign of the World.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Agricultural Exhibition—A study for Farmers.

The Centennial Exhibition presents for our farmer friends such a fine opportunity to study practical and scientific agriculture that we must urge upon every farmer who reads this paper the duty of visiting it. A short sketch of this department may be of interest.

In the west transept of the Government Building, the Department of Agriculture presents its exhibit. We see first the insects which infest and destroy grains and tobacco, then fibers, then fruits, then follow the insectivorous birds, and domestic poultry which feed upon these insects. Thus we have the products of the earth; next the insects which prey upon them; and third the birds which restore the balance, and render production possible. There are 150 specimens of tobacco from eighteen States; 900 samples of grain arranged in jars a foot high; 125 samples of corn displayed in the ear upon black velvet—and upward of a hundred manufactured products. About 400 samples of wood representing the principal breeds and crosses of the country; then the manufactured goods which enable the farmer to see any style of piece goods, shawls, carpets and flannels, and the particular grade of wool which enters into each. About 125 samples of wax; showing the process of manufacture through ten or twelve changes, then flax, silk, hemp &c., in the same way.

The exhibits of models of fruits and vegetables are very extensive, illustrating 1,000 varieties of apples, 600 pear, 50 potato, besides plums, cherries, melons, roots, &c. This display, for instance, shows the Baldwin as grown in different parts of the country. Then there is a large collection of samples showing how food plants are destroyed. Thus a potato, with the various insects known to injure that plant in root, stalk, leaf or fruit, shown from egg to perfect insect—and the same with other plants, fruit trees, &c. In the collection of birds a small box under each shows the contents of its full stomach, showing what insects, eggs, &c., the specie feeds upon.

In the tree collection there are about 400 specimens, showing section of trunk, 2 feet long, showing the bark and grain, or the fiber of each; above each specimen in a frame is corresponding foliage, flowers and fruit. In the microscopic display the leading fungi, by about 100 water color drawings. Then we see soils and fertilizers, sugars, dyeing materials, alcohols, salts and cheese. There are large maps showing the area of corn, wheat, timber, &c., by colored lines drawn over each State.

This is the Government Building alone. But going over the Agricultural Hall we get into a wilderness of exhibitions. A unique structure 800 feet long and 540 wide, covering 10½ acres, and enlarged by several annexes, the display here is arranged by countries, and requires more careful study to analyze. We noted Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Italy and Brazil. Large glass aqaria are provided for living fish; the pork display is good, cooked meats in cans, biscuits made of fish flour, an eagle made of lard hardened to resist heat, and whitened to the whiteness of pure marble; England exhibits pickles; Canada sends leather; France cheese, wines and confectionery; Germany wine and beer in large quantities, Austria, hops and seeds; Switzerland presents leather, honey and wax; Italy cheese, walnuts and olive oil; Belgium flax; and Sweden exhibits whisky from reindeer moss, and dairy products. Then there are sponges, India rubber, ostrich eggs and feathers—and wonderful combinations of which we cannot speak. There are 2,971 entries, under ten classes.

In the matter of machines and implements, many of which are in motion, being driven by steam, the display is wonderful. These machines are highly ornamented, and stand on carpeted platforms; indeed there are acres upon acres of implements, tools and machines of every discriptions. We lingered longest before one which raked and bound—throwing the full sheaf over its side, securely bound without the aid of human hands.

Sheds are arranged for the exhibition of live stock at the following dates:

Sept. 1,—Horses.
Sept. 21, Oct. 4.—Neat Cattle.
Oct. 10,—18.—Sheep and Swine:
Oct. 27,—to Nov. 6.—Poultry.

The best way to visit the Fair is to leave one's quarters and take a street car to the gate, and companionable folks stop there, and indeed it has all the advantages of a well conducted summer resort. It is open to everybody, and all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad stop at the Encampment. It is comfortable and agreeable for both ladies and gentlemen, cool, clean and delightful. We have at some length referred to our farmer readers, but we have only given a hint of what is here pointed out is only a drop in an ocean, a grain of the sea-sand, when the entire Exhibition of the World's art and enterprise is considered. The expenses for two persons would be about as follows: Fare $28, room $8, sixty meals $15, twenty admissions $10, extras $10, making about $37 each for two persons rooming together for ten days. CHILL W. HAZZARD.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketchum.)

Edward S. Barton, bankrupt, Butler county; discharged from bankruptcy.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, city; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

A. McQuaide, J. E. McKelvey and Jos. Mitchell filed their respective reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1876, as assignees in bankruptcy.

John Johnson & Co., debtors, Crawford county; order made for a meeting of creditors, before Register Rogers, on the 14th proximo.

George J. Thomas, bankrupt, Cambria county. Exceptions to the confirmation of Register's report on distribution of the fund in court before Argument had and Register ordered to liquidate claims according to priority.

Thomas Richey et al. vs. Wm. M. Lloyd, debtor, Biate county. Further argument and exceptions to the confirmation of the Register's report, &c., had, and decision reserved.

J. L. Lytle & Co., bankrupts, city. Motion for an injunction against T. B. Young & Co., and T. B. Young; argued and decision reserved.

Reppert & Williams, bankrupts, city. Injunction granted against Henry C. Reineman.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt, city. Order made for public sale of uncollectable book accounts.

Louis J. Layton, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made rescinding order of September, 1874, for the sale of bankrupt's interest mentioned at probate sale.

Court Breyities

JOS. WILLIAMS, of Warren county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

A VOLUNTARY petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Alexander Wemberg, of Titusville, was filed yesterday.

THE will of Andrew Gilliland, of Ohio township, was filed in the office of Register Gray yesterday. It is dated August 14, 1876.

THE will of Jacob H. Swagger, of Allegheny City, dated July 28, 1875, appointing his wife and son Henry his executors, was filed in the office of the Register of Wills yesterday.

CHAS. KOCHLER, deceased, made a last will and testament July 26, 1876, which was filed for probate yesterday. Rosina Kochler, widow of deceased, is appointed executrix.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FIRST TO THE FRONT.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN CENTENNIAL RATES.

From Pittsburgh, Connellsville, Uniontown, Mt. Pleasant and Continuous Points.

The following are the final and best rates that will be given parties wishing to attend the Centennial:

Fifty to one hundred persons **$11.00** per round trip.

One hundred to three hundred **$9.00.**
Three hundred to five hundred **$8.00.**
Over five hundred **$7.00.**

Tickets can be procured at the above rates from the Ticket Offices, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

Stocks and Real Estate at Auction.

The following stocks and valuable Allegheny City property will be sold this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

10 shares Second National Bank.
10 shares People's National Bank.
40 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
20 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
5 shares Allegheny Savings Bank (original shares).

Also, by order of the assignee of Emma A. Sproat, will be sold a lot on Rebecca street, Allegheny City, 88x145 feet, with building.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway

trains only, run direct to the Monongahela Valley Camp Meeting. No ferryboat transfers or long tedious walks which other routes involve. See time table in another column.

Round trip tickets, good during the meeting, only 40 cents.

Only $1.50, Reduced from $2 25.

Men's English Hob-nailed Working Shoes, 38 Fift avenue, sign of the World.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

····The Loyalhanna camp meeting, at Latrobe, commenced yesterday. The opening services were conducted by Revs. I. N. Baird and A. J. Endsley.

····The three thousand acres of desirable Florida lands advertised for sale in this morning's GAZETTE, will be sold or exchanged for city property.

····The Westmoreland County Hotel, at Irwin's Station, owned by Jacob Goehring and occupied by P. Dougherty, was slightly damaged by fire on Wednesday night.

····The alarm of fire from box 135 shortly before five o'clock last evening was sent in without due reflection. It was nothing but a burning chimney on the house No. 1019 Manor street.

····Mr. J. G. Coffin, Jr., the young man injured by driving over an embankment at the corner of Boyd and Locust streets, night before last, is pronounced out of danger by Dr. Dickson. He was taken to his home at Leetsdale yesterday.

····A single scull boat was launched at Brownsville last Friday from the shops of Wm. Nofsinger. It was built for the Adrienne Boat Club, of this city. Dinsmore, the champion three mile oarsman, took the trial trip in it, from the bridge to the lower end of town and back.

····A quantity of silverware was stolen on Wednesday night from the residence of Robert Henderson, on Nunnery Hill, Allegheny. Thomas Martin's house, on Buena Vista street, was also entered early yesterday morning and pilfered of a bunch of currency.

····Notwithstanding the great heat of a portion of the last three months the number of deaths was much below that of the same quarter the year preceding. During the last quarter the deaths were 502, a decrease of 184 from the corresponding term last year, and 246 less than the same months in 1874.

····A large brick house near Harrison City, in Westmoreland county, owned and occupied by Mr. Painter, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning together with all the contents. The fire caught from a spark on the roof. There was an insurance of $2,000 on the building, but none on the furniture.

····When Mr. William Gardner, of Pittsburgh, went to register his name at the Queen City Hotel, last night, he was somewhat surprised to see that the last name registered was precisely like his own, and for a moment he thought he had written and forgotten it in talking with the clerk. But he hadn't.—*Cumberland News.*

····The Sharon Driving Park Association holds its summer meeting on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 14 15 and 16 of this year. As this Association have one of the finest tracks in the State, and already a great many entries having been made, this meeting is expected to be the largest ever held there.

····Chief Hartzell is in receipt of a letter from J. L. Robinson, Esq., President of the Wellsboro bank, stating that George Mason, the burglar chief who was arrested in this city two or three weeks ago, has been held for trial, at the last hearing accorded him. The Wellsboro *Gazette* says that the trial will create more of a sensation than did that of either Cosgrove or Welsh.

····The contractors for the paving of Wood street are at Ligonier busily engaged in getting out the stone for that thoroughfare. The first pavement will be laid on Diamond street, to be used in paving Fifth avenue, is expected to arrive about the latter part of next week, from the quarry at Woodstock, Md. The entire quantity needed will reach the city within three weeks after the first shipment is made.

····The street improvements in the neighborhood of the Point are being pushed rapidly. The heavy grade made on First street disarranged everything in that locality, requiring the lowering of all water connections on First street, the raising of fire plugs on Duquesne Way, while workmen are now engaged in lowering the main water pipe on First street. This grading had left it on the surface

····A child, two months old, daughter of John Mabins, a colored man residing at Etna, died suddenly yesterday morning. The mother left the child and was absent a short time, and when she returned found it dead. A physician was sent for, who gave it as his opinion that it had been accidentally smothered by the bed clothes. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the opinion of the physician rendered.

····Aldermen Black and Hoerr are at loggerheads as to the right of one to take bail for the appearance of a prisoner before the other. Alderman Black issued a warrant for the arrest of Alderman Hoerr, who was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The man was arrested and went with Alderman Black's officer to Alderman Hoerr's office and entered bail in the sum of $600 for his appearance before Alderman Black, who denies the right of Alderman Hoer or any one else to interfere with his business in that direction.

····The citizens of the South Side having decided to have another barbecue at Castle Shannon, Sept. 17th, have completed all the arrangements. The price of admission is fixed at 50 cents. Among the sports will be a pig race, for which a fine pork will be provided, and a greased pole has been erected and donated to the man who catches him. A base ball outfit will be purchased, and will be contested for on the grounds by the Anchor and Wallace base ball clubs. Meat Inspector Lindsay is selected superintendent of the roasting of the beef, which is not to weigh less than one thousand three hundred pounds, and he is to be assisted by Messrs. Krugt, Duff and Krehan. The surplus receipts, if any after paying the expenses, are to be donated to the City Poor Board.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. R. J. Coster and wife arrived home yesterday from a two weeks trip to the Centennial and Cape May.

***Prof. H. O. Gibbons, late Principal of the Fifteenth ward public schools of Allegheny, has accepted a position in the Brownsville last week by a runaway horse.

***Mr. Wm. Neeb, one of the proprietors of *the Freiheit's Freund*, returned home yesterday from a trip to Philadelphia and the East. He was at the Centennial.

***Mr. James Stedeford, of the Third ward, Allegheny, is a candidate for the vacancy in Common Council created by the resignation of Chas. Lingenfelter.

***Mr. Geo. H. Holtzman, having obtained interest in a new and valuable patent, a smoke burner, or rather a smoke preventor, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Real Estate Savings Bank in order to prosecute his new enterprise.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

WORK will soon be resumed at the Brownsville glass factory, G. W. Wells, proprietor.

THE puddling department of Reese, Graff & Woods' mill started on double turn a few days ago.

HOGSETT, WATT & Co. are firing up some of their coal coke ovens at Mount Braddock, Fayette county.

THE National Tube Works ship about nine cars per day, which can be increased when the burnt portion is rebuilt.

THE gas well in Manchester, Allegheny, has been put down to the sand, and considerable gas, with salt water, is the product. The well will be sunk still deeper.

EVERSON, MACRUM & Co., of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, manufacturers of sheet and merchant iron, report business good. They are employing a full force of hands single turn.

THE Steubenville *Herald* announces that the coal shaft of the Jefferson Iron Works yesterday resumed operations, and it is expected that the boilers in the mill will go to work next week.

ALL OUR window glass factories will remain closed till the 15th of September, in accordance with the action taken at the meeting of the Window Glass Association in Chicago last week.

PORTER, BELL & Co.'s Light Locomotive Works have been in operation since the 1st of July, with January without interruption. Last week they reduced force, but continue to run working nine hours.

OWING to a lull in business the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have discharged 600 workmen of all classes, whose wages ranged from $3 to $14 per week, aggregating $10,000 weekly.

THE Pennsylvania Transportation Company has placed orders for five batteries of boilers in Pittsburgh, to be used on the oil pipe line to the seaboard, viz., two of three boilers each with D. W. C. Carroll & Co., and three with Col. Monroe.

GARDNER BROS., manufacturers of gas retorts, have the order for making the retors for the cremating furnace of Dr. Le Moine, of Washington, Pa., the dimensions of which are: length, eight feet; width, twenty-eight inches; height, thirty inches. It will be one of the largest fire-clay retorts ever made in this country.

MESSRS. PORTER, BELL & Co. have shipped four locomotives (two 9-ton and two 6-ton) to the New Orleans Railroad Company, to run street cars with. They are enclosed so as to resemble a car. The managers of the company are delighted with their success, only regretting the superabundance of power. The same firm has sent locomotives to Mobile for the same purpose.

THE engine and machine shops of Mr. Thos. Carlin are running quite lively, and seem to give evidence of good times coming. A fine engine has just been shipped from these works to Cumberland, Md., and another is being rapidly completed to go to Washington City, D. C. Mr. Carlin is putting one of his fine stationary engines in the Power Hall of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute for the purpose of running one line of shafting.

THE Pennsylvania Transportation Company has given orders for the 286 miles of 4 inch pipe required for its oil line to the seaboard. As it is divided between the six firms that make the lap-welded tube in the country, the three firms, viz., The National Tube Works, Spang, Chalfant & Co., and Evans, Dalzell & Co., of this city, get about one-half the contract. Over 8,000 tons will be required, costing over $750,000. The pipe is to stand a test of 1,500 pounds to the square inch. The whole is to be completed by the first of December next.

Attention Veteran Soldiers.

The meeting to be held in Wilson's Hall Allegheny Diamond on Saturday evening next should be attended by all Soldiers of the late war. The meeting to be held at Indianapolis Ind., will be one of the grandest affairs ever held in this country.

WHAT PITTSBURGH NEEDS.

How It Looks From a Philadelphia Standpoint—A Few Pertinent Suggestions Concerning Our Lack of Railroad Facilities.

Our discussion concerning freight discriminations and the building of a competing line of railroad has awakened some attention in Philadelphia, and the *North American* throws out these timely suggestions:

They want two more railroads from Pittsburgh to the seaboard. That is, the Pittsburghers do. At least they say they do, and they have been saying so for so long a time that it has become a sort of local faith. Very well. There is no reason why they should not go to work and build them. We have a free railroad law in Pennsylvania, and any line may be built by complying with the law. Nothing is wanted but the money, and we presume that so rich and prosperous a city as Pittsburgh cannot find that an obstacle. We have only the one main line to the west that we can really call our own, but we manage to make that answer our purposes. Pittsburgh could perhaps employ two or more to the east, for western cities are wonderful places. Chicago has so many that one gets confused in attempting to count them. And St. Louis is in the same condition. It is true that they mostly do not pay interest or dividends. But they pay the cities, and that answers the purpose. The misfortune of our great main line is that it pays everybody honestly in full to the last cent, and never fails. Perhaps Pittsburgh might be improved if she had a bunch of bankrupt railroads like those of Chicago and St. Louis. There is plenty of room out there in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio for Pittsburgh to spread herself. She has made a great deal of money in iron, coal and glass. Let her go to work and build twenty or thirty railroads and metropolitanize on the strength of them. The railroads may and probably will fail, but the city will gather up their trade. But as for these two new lines to the seaboard, why should that be the limit? If they go at the matter in earnest they will find plenty of help. But let them show that their faith is substantial—that there is money in it. As for getting our Chicago and St. Louis trade at second hand or anybody, we would rather be excused. We can get it ourselves a great deal cheaper. But we would very much like to see a great local breadstuffs trade at Pittsburgh as there is at Buffalo. Indianapolis has obtained just such a trade for herself without going to Chicago at all, and our trade is largely drawn from Indianapolis. It was not built by the railroads. The Indianapolis merchants have built it themselves. We know of no city west of the Delaware whose location is as naturally well fitted for a vast emporium of produce as Pittsburgh. But natural locations do not build up cities else would Providence and Norfolk be great centres of traffic. It is the spirit of the people that does it. We can ship to Europe for the Pittsburgh folks all the breadstuffs, and provisions they can gather up, and have no sort of objections to their building railroads, grain elevators, or doing anything else they have a mind to that will benefit their city; for so soon as they do, we can manage to find our interest in it. Let them start two or a dozen or twenty railroads if they like, and issue a hundred millions of stock and undertake to build them with. But they must not expect to make any money on them.

AERIAL DANGERS.

A Perilous Balloon Ascension Yesterday—Eronautic Skirmishing Among Chimneys and Over House Tops.

The balloon ascension yesterday afternoon from the Exposition grounds was, Prof. Gilbert says, the most perilous one that he ever participated in. Its unsuccessfulness was what made it dangerous. It was the purpose to have the cut-away ascension take place at four o'clock, and Mr. Gilbert proposed taking with him one of the reporters of the press, the right of preference being with Frank Higgins, of the *Post*, as he had been on two previous occasions d sappointed in his desire to mount the clouds. He, however, was not on hand, and the privilege of ascending fell to Mr. Livingstone, of the *Mail*. Not perceiving heaviness in the density of the atmosphere at four o'clock induced Mr. Gilbert to postpone the ascension for an hour, at the end of which time the conditions appearing favorable, ascension took place. The balloon was again fed with gas, the Professor and the journalistic amateur stepped into the basket, and the vessel was let loose. It rose slowly, passed over a small shed, and settled like an old hen in a corner of the Exposition yard. The difficulty was that the condensation of the gas was so rapid, owing to the heaviness of the atmosphere, that it was impossible for the balloon to rise with the weight of two large men in the basket. Not wishing to disappoint the spectators Mr. Gilbert requested Mr. Livingstone to abdicate in favor of Mr. Bates, his assistant, who is fifty-five pounds lighter. The latter got in and, with but one bag of ballast, the balloon again ascended and started directly up Robinson street, with a howling and yelling crowd of men and boys fast following after. Finding that it was descending again every ounce of ballast was thrown out, but with little effect. The air-ship was blown by the wind against the gable end of a house, near the peak, where the ropes caught among the chimney tops. Mr. Bates threw an arm around one of the tops and held the swaying balloon for about a minute, while Mr. Gilbert proceeded to discharge the gas. Before he succeeded a gust of wind struck the balloon and, tearing the chimney top away from the masonry, it again started on its voyage. After striking three or four more dwellings it cleared them and took the direction of the river. The drag-rope having been lowered, and it being manifest that the balloon would settle in the Allegheny, as several parties had offered to